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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE ITALIAN PROBLEM.

THE Italian problem was not solved on the bloody field of Solferino or at the breakfast-table at Villafranca. Mighty as were the two Emperors, they were not mighty enough, either in war or peace, to end this great question. The settlement of Italy still remains the nucleus of a congeries of difficulties and troubles, and gathers to itself all the complications of Europe. Upon this pivot turn peace or war and the fortunes of France and Germany. Upon this also turns the fate of the Danubian Principalities, and that greater question of Turkey, which will yet emerge from this field of strife as certainly as grain grows from seed that is sown.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. Not one of the three Powers which drew sword in the quarrel anticipated any of the actual results; and it may be very much doubted whether the Emperor Napoleon would have stirred a finger in it if he could have foreseen the dilemma in which he would be placed by his own successes. Before the world he pledged himself to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. This was a magnificent and generous design, the accomplishment of which would have earned for Napoleon III. a more glorious place in the page of European history than is reserved for any previous occupant of the throne of France. But the

promise was too grand. Its fulfilment would have led to revolution in every portion of Europe, except in England and in Russia; for we may be sure that not even France herself could have escaped the contagion of those liberal ideas which would have been the result, and the progress or even existence of which is incompatible with a purely military Government. In his laudable anxiety to put an end to a war that had been so prodigal of blood, and that threatened to involve the fairest portions of the world in one great and barbarous conflagration, he unluckily made a second promise incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the first. Had he not pledged himself to a policy, with regard to the restoration of the minor princes of Italy, which has placed him temporarily in accord with Austria, and in disaccord with Sardinia, as well as with all Italy, and himself, he might have resumed in peace the great object which he endeavoured to achieve by war, and proclaimed himself then, as before, the Liberator of Italy. It is the question of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, which renders his actual position so illogical and embarrassing, and from which he cannot easily rescue himself without the aid of the Italians. And it must be acknowledged that the Italians are in this respect doing him good service. The Tuscans, the Modenese, and the Parmesans are showing themselves worthy of the freedom to which they

aspire, and are setting an example to all other Italians how to work for liberty when the day comes when they must struggle to attain it. They are enlisting on their behalf the sympathy of all intelligent nations, and rendering their ultimate subjugation impossible.

Austria has been logical throughout. Her policy is to hold what she has got, and to strive to reobtain what she has lost. We may deplore her determination, but we must admit it to be natural. Sardinia, also, has been logical. She desires, if she can, to annex to herself all such Italian States or Duchies as are willing to exchange Pope or Kaiser, or other absolute Sovereign, for the constitutional rule that is established in Turin. And this, also, is natural. Napoleon III. alone has been illogical. By his sword he strove to free all Italy. By his word he threatened to enslave a part of it. By Solferino he annexed Lombardy to Piedmont. By Villafranca he tied Venetia more firmly to her Austrian oppressor; and by Zurich he favours the return to their states of the expelled and exiled tyrants of Florence and Modena. The position is a false one, and the Emperor must feel it to be so. But in this dilemma he has found a true friend in the King of Sardinia. In his speech in reply to the Tuscan deputation, who were charged to offer him Tuscany,



COLONEL GREIG, A.D.C.

LIEUT. PESTCHOUKOFF.

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

CAPTAIN SCHIESTAKOFF OF THE "GENERAL-ADMIRAL."

THE DOCTOR.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA AND SUITE, ON THE QUARTERDECK OF THE "GENERAL-ADMIRAL."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAKE FRICE.—SEE NEXT PAGE

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, according to letters from Saint Sauveur, will leave that place for Biarritz on the 11th and 12th. The Empress will then remain at this last-named place, and the Emperor, after visiting Bordeaux and Nantes, will proceed to the camp at Châlons, as already stated. Prince Metternich has visited the Emperor. The Prince returned to Paris on Monday after his interview, and will proceed to Vienna. Another meeting of the Emperors to consult on Italian affairs is spoken of as likely to take place soon, the conferences at Zurich not making much progress. The Prince de Chimay is at present at Saint Sauveur. "It is supposed," says a Belgian journal, "that he has gone to visit the Emperor in order to arrange details relative to an interview shortly to take place between his Majesty and the King of the Belgians."

On Tuesday the Plenipotentiaries of the Paris Conference assembled. They had under their consideration the double election of Prince Conza in the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

The Emperor will be present at the inauguration, in the month of October, of the colossal statue of the Virgin which has been erected on a rock in the town of Puy (Haute Loire), and which is formed partly of guns taken in the Crimea.

It is reported that Government has given orders at Creuzot for the construction of twenty frigates, iron-plated (frégates blindées).

The French Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, calling their attention to the necessity of promptly executing the amnesty. Persons in prison for circumstances of a political nature are not only to be immediately set at liberty, but pecuniary assistance given to those who may require it in order to proceed to the place where they intend to reside.

The French Academy des Beaux Arts, at its sitting of Saturday, awarded the grand prizes for sculpture, the subject being "Mezentius Wounded and Preserved by Lansus." The first grand prize was given to M. Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguière, of Toulouse (Haut Garonne), pupil of M. Joffroy; the second first grand prize to M. Louis Léon Cugnot, of Vaugirard, pupil of MM. Duret and Diebolt; and the second grand prize to M. Justin Chrysostome Sanson, of Nemours (Seine-et-Marne), pupil of M. Joffroy.

The *Courrier de Bayonne* publishes a letter from Lord Howden, addressed to the editor of that journal, offering a portrait of Napoleon I. for a proposed museum at Bayonne.

An exhibition took place last week at Lyons of a new apparatus, invented by M. Rigolier, for stopping a locomotive in the midst of its speed almost instantaneously. It is power was acknowledged to be superior to any of those machines which have hitherto been introduced, and there is every probability of its becoming employed upon all the lines in France.

The Prince of the Myrddites, a Christian tribe of Albania, has arrived in Paris from Constantinople.

BELGIUM.

The Senate in its sitting on Tuesday adopted the first article of the bill concerning the fortifications of Antwerp by a vote of 34 against 15. Four members abstained from voting.

The Namur journals state that the demolition of the fortifications of that town will take place as soon as the new fortifications of Antwerp shall be sufficiently advanced to receive the siege artillery now at Namur. This, it is supposed, will be in about two years.

ITALY.

The members forming the Tuscan deputation to King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Turin on Saturday last, at noon. The municipal body and some members of the Parliament went to receive them at the railway terminus. The streets through which they passed were richly decorated. An immense crowd was collected to welcome the members of the deputation, who alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, where they addressed the people, thanking them for the enthusiastic reception they had met with.

The King received the Tuscan deputation at four o'clock in the afternoon. Signor Gherardina, a member of the Commission, addressed to the King the following words:—"If the wish of Tuscany for annexation with Piedmont only served for the aggrandisement of your Majesty's State, we should entertain doubts as to the acceptance of our wish by your Majesty. But, our wish being inspired by the love of Italian nationality, we hope that the thought of Italy will decide your Majesty to accept it."

The following is the text of the address presented by the Tuscan delegates to King Victor Emmanuel:—

Sire,—An unanimous vote of the National Assembly, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of a whole nation, has solemnly proclaimed the will of Tuscany to form part of an Italian kingdom, under the constitutional sceptre of your Majesty. The Government of Tuscany, having been instructed to solicit your Majesty's favourable acceptance of this vote, has accepted this high mission with the joy which the accomplishment of a great duty imparts, when it is at the same time the fulfilment of a long and ardent desire. Sire, if this homage of confidence and devotedness on the part of the Tuscan people had no other object, were it to have no other effect but the aggrandisement of your Majesty's States, we might be doubtful as to the success of our prayers; but the vote of the Tuscan Assembly having been dictated by the love of Italian nationality, with a view to promote the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we are supported by the hope that the interests of Italy will, in your Majesty's generous soul, overcome every other consideration, and that your Majesty will deign to rejoice Tuscany by your august acquiescence in the wishes which her legitimate representatives have expressed in the face of the world with so much enthusiasm, gratitude, and faith.

B. RICASSOLI. V. SALVAGNOLI.
C. RIDOLFI. P. DE CAVERO.
E. POGGI. C. BIANCHI.
R. BUSACCA.

Florence, August 31.

His Majesty the King Victor Emmanuel replied:—

Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly. I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who, after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desires to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom, which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the Powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practise towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it has, under less favourable circumstances, practised towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian Principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one which ensures the triumph of all honest undertakings, and which overcomes all obstacles—namely, perseverance.

The Tuscan deputies were entertained at a grand banquet by the King in the evening. The public edifices were illuminated, and the population filled the streets up to a late hour, frequently giving cheers for the King and Tuscany.

The Marquis de Ferrière le Vayer, the French Ambassador at Florence, has been recalled by his Government.

On Sunday a grand illumination took place throughout Tuscany; the arms of the House of Savoy were placed upon the gates of the Palazzo Vecchio and the Palazzo Pitti, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. The municipal body of Florence gave a grand fête. The peasantry participate in the universal joy of the people of Tuscany.

The vote respecting the annexation of the Duchy of Parma to Piedmont has been made known. There are 63,403 votes in favour of the annexation, and 506 against it.

The elections have been concluded with admirable order. The most respectable men in the country have been elected; amongst whom are Signor Chialer; Maestro Verdi; Counts Sanvitale, Aquissolo, and Cantelli Linati; Marquis Casali; Monseigneur Carletti and Tamogni; Professors Manfredi, Torrigiani, Liorazzi, &c. On Wednesday the opening of the Assembly took place with great solemnity.

Professor Montanari, in his report to the National Assembly of Romagna, has announced officially that General Fanti assumes the command in chief of the confederate troops of Central Italy. The Assembly of Romagna has unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"We, the representatives of the people of Romagna, calling on the Deity to witness the righteousness of our intentions,

his Majesty, with equal discretion and ability, showed how the Emperor of Austria might be prevented from reasserting by force of arms his lost supremacy in Italy, and how the Emperor of the French might be rescued from a moral difficulty. He neither refused nor accepted Tuscany, but declared that the great Powers of Europe were alone competent to decide the question.

Here is to be found the true and only key to the difficulty. The Tuscans have a moral right to give themselves to Sardinia; but if any great Power objects to the arrangement the right is valueless, and the sword must once again be called into requisition. It must be remembered that at the present time there is no public law in Europe. The treaties on which the European system was based were rent to pieces on the plains of Lombardy. They perished when the French legions crossed the Alps or landed at Genoa. They are to all intents and purposes non-existent. The transfer of Lombardy to Sardinia by the power of the sword reduced Europe to its elements, each State for itself, and none having duties towards its neighbours, except such as it suited its convenience, its strength, or its inclination to confess or perform. The speech of the King of Sardinia intimates that he does not see his way to the possession of Tuscany by the agencies which gave him Lombardy; and that there is, in fact, no solution of the many difficulties which alike beset him, his foes and allies, except the restoration of European law by means of new treaties to replace those of 1815. Although two out of the three cases cited by his Majesty in favour of the general action of Europe are to some extent unfortunate, the third—that of Belgium—is more than sufficient to guide the Great Powers in the existing emergency, and lead them out of the labyrinth. What ought to have been done at first must be done at last. There must be a Congress of all the Great Powers (better still if the Minor Powers were admitted) to settle, not only the existing complications of Italy, but to rearrange the relations of the European States each towards the other, and the separate parts towards the whole. If the Italians continue to be as temperate, as wise, and as patient as they now are, their liberty will be assured. The moral strength of all Europe will support them; and they will not only have the Emperor of the French—relieved by their intelligent heroism from a false position—on their side, but the cordial aid of the British Government and people. Means must be found to rescue Napoleon III. from his hasty promise at Villafranca to aid in the restoration of the Tuscan, Parmesan, and Modenese Sovereigns; and, unless the war is to be renewed—with the possibility of France and Austria finding themselves on the same side—that European Congress to which the King of Sardinia so wisely refers the question of Tuscany must be summoned without delay. The events in the Legations are grave enough, even without those of Tuscany, to tax all the wisdom of Europe.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine is the son of the late Emperor Nicholas, and was born on the 21st of September (9th, old style), 1827. He is the General-Admiral of the Russian Navy, and takes a lively interest in his profession. The Prince is highly accomplished, and is master of many languages, which he speaks—the English especially—with nearly the facility of a native. His Highness visited this country after an extended tour in Egypt, Turkey, Syria, the Holy Land, and the south of Europe; and during his sojourn here he took every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, and of seeing every object of interest and importance. That the Grand Duke, with his keen interest in nautical matters, should avail himself of the opportunity which his being in this country gave him of seeing the *Great Eastern*, was not to be wondered at. Accordingly, his Highness, as we stated last week, went on board the big ship, and examined every part of her huge proportions with admiration, consoling himself with the reflection that, if the *Great Eastern* was the largest, his own vessel, the *General-Admiral*, was the second largest vessel in the world. Subsequently to the Grand Duke's visit to the big ship he has been sight-seeing in the metropolis. On Friday week he paid a visit to the Bank of England, where he remained for four hours, evincing great interest in the arrangements of that vast establishment. The Grand Duke visited the museum at the India House on Saturday last. Mr. Prinsep and Captain Eastwick, members of the Indian Council, Mr. Baring, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Melville, Under Secretaries of State, received the Grand Duke, and conducted him over the various departments of the museum. A number of most costly articles and rare gems were shown by the curator of the establishment; but his Imperial Highness evinced the greatest interest in the magnificent collection of specimens of the native timber of India, which was formed a short time since by the brothers Stalagwhail, one of whom fell a victim to the cruelty of some of the wild tribes of natives in Tibet.

The *General-Admiral*, with the Grand Duke Constantine on board, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, for Cronstadt.

During the stay of the Grand Duke in England, he resided chiefly at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, which has been of late much frequented by distinguished Russian families; and, despite all our preconceived notions of autocratic exclusiveness, the scion of the Imperial house of Romanoff was seen without ostentation frequenting the public promenades or taking his place with the public on the deck of the ordinary steamers to and from Portsmouth. The affable and condescending manners of the Grand Duke, whilst they increased his popularity, did not prevent his being, on all occasions, received with the respect due to his rank, which was the more willingly rendered as it was the less claimed.

The group which we present to our readers on the preceding page was taken on the quarter-deck of the Imperial frigate the *General-Admiral*. The Grand Duke is attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Greig; Captain Schestokoff, of the *General-Admiral*; Lieut. Pestchoukoff, R.I.N., and the doctor in attendance. It was photographed from the life by Mr. Lake Price, who has been honoured with various commissions by his Imperial Highness.

MR. NEWTON'S DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.—Among the most interesting of the recent additions to the contents of the British Museum are the produce of 385 cases brought by her Majesty's ship *Supply* and *Gorgon* from Budrum, Chidus, Branchide, Calymnos, and Rhodes, containing the sculpture, the architecture, the pottery, and the miscellaneous antiquities discovered and disinterred by Mr. C. T. Newton in the three years of his memorable expedition. Of sculpture and architecture the portions most noble in style and in execution, and the most historically interesting are those supplied from the Mausoleum. The colossal statue of Mausolus, which crowned it, is most happily put together out of sixty-three fragments, and but little injured. The portions of two of the horses of the car on which he stood, and four slabs of the frieze, in high relief, which run round the external portico, are in very fine condition. An angle capitol, several steps from the pyramid which supported the car, and mouldings from other parts of the ruins, probably afford the means of restoring the plan of the building, and innumerable fragments of figures and friezes show the nature of its decorations.

The accounts from Frazer River are represented as more favourable. New gold-discoveries had been made north of Fort Alexander, and rich quartz had been received from Queen Charlotte's Islands; but notwithstanding these reports miners were leaving the British dominions for the new diggings at North Colville, Oregon, where from eight to sixteen dollars per day were made.

declare that the people of the Romagna, strong in their right, will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope."

At the sitting of the National Assembly on Wednesday the proposal made to the House for the annexation of the Legation to Piedmont was unanimously voted. The Assembly also authorised the President of the National Assembly to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon and to King Victor Emmanuel, expressing their sympathies for Venetia, and the Assembly further offered to make pecuniary sacrifices in her favour. Another sitting of the House is to be held. Count Reiset has taken his departure. The joy of the inhabitants is indescribable.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 1st says:—"It is almost certain that the Emperor Francis Joseph will not go to Ischl this autumn, as usual. The internal and external affairs of the empire completely absorb his Majesty's attention, and detain him in the capital. Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail at Court with respect to the affairs of Central Italy, but there seems little probability of any attempt to restore the Dukes by force of arms. It is altogether untrue that the Duke of Modena has been making any preparations to recover his throne in that manner."

PRUSSIA.

The last accounts respecting the King of Prussia state that his Majesty had experienced a slight improvement. He takes more notice of what passes around him, and had even sat up for half an hour.

The Foreign Minister, M. von Schleinitz, has left Berlin for Ostend, where the Prince Regent is surrounded by several diplomats, including some of the Royal blood, from various Courts of Europe. From M. von Schleinitz being called to join him, the report that a quasi Congress is being held there seems to gain probability.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburg for Moscow, accompanied by the Minister of War.

A church is now being built at St. Petersburg in which Divine service will be performed in French.

On the 10th of August the Emperor of Russia reviewed the two naval divisions at Cronstadt which are about to leave for the Mediterranean and the Amour. The vessels were drawn up in line in the great roadstead. The first line consisted of the vessels destined for the Mediterranean, consisting of the corvette *Hango-Udd*, the frigate *Ilia Mouromets* (carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Nordmann), and the corvette *Voll*. The vessels destined for the Amour are the corvette *Posadnik* and the clippers *Naradnik* and *Rasborkik*. His Majesty, on board the steamer *Alexandrie*, escorted by the steamer *Strelna*, visited each vessel successively, and spoke kind words to the officers and men, expressing his satisfaction at the appearance of the vessels and crews.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following statistics as to the strength of the Russian navy at the present moment:—In the Baltic, 71 steamers and 25 sailing-vessels; in the White Sea, 3 steamers and 5 sailing-vessels; in the Black Sea, 21 steamers and 12 sailing-vessels; and in the Caspian, 12 steamers and 5 sailing-vessels. There are also a great number of smaller vessels, floating batteries, gunboats, &c.; and many ships are now building for the Government, both in Russia and abroad. The number of sailors in actual service is 19,658, commanded by 1334 officers.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 29th ult. says:—"A new line of railway, intended to unite Kiev to Odessa, is in contemplation. The company, which has already received the preliminary authorisation from the Government, is engaged in making the surveys, in order to ascertain the best direction to be followed. Very considerable works are, it is said, to be executed in the Caucasus for the improvement of the great military road of Georgia. The avalanches of snow, which are very frequent in the mountains, and the great height of the chain of the Caucasus, render communications in that country most dangerous, and frequently impossible. Two commissions had been appointed to examine into the subject, and they have proposed a new line of road, which will avoid most of the difficulties of the old one. The highest point of this new road will be on the mountain of the Cross, 7698 feet above the level of the sea, while the passage of the Saint Gothard is only 6600 feet. The works to be executed will be on a gigantic scale, and cannot be terminated in less than fifteen years. A sum of twelve millions of francs has been specially assigned for this great enterprise of public utility. Several new periodical publications have lately been started in some of the large cities of Russia, treating upon questions of history, statistics, &c. In one of them I find an article on the introduction of a new system of administration in the estates which form the majorat of the Counts Stroganoff. The majorat comprises 1,400,000 acres of land, of which nearly 600,000 are forests. The number of villages, manufactories, and other large establishments amounts to 2630, and the number of peasants of both sexes to 167,000."

UNITED STATES.

The elections for Congress being concluded, it appears settled that no party will have an actual majority in the next Congress.

It appears from the Washington advices that the United States Government is at length taking energetic measures to suppress the slave trade at home and abroad. Eight vessels, carrying 116 guns, were being fitted out for the African coast. The depot for the squadron will be at San Paul de Loando. Four other vessels will cruise off the Cuban coast.

Major French, pay-clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, has been arrested upon a charge of defalcation and fraud.

Late advices from Kansas state that the border ruffians are again in arms. Considerable uneasiness existed, and a renewal of the old disturbances is anticipated. The latest accounts from the gold region speak of new and very productive discoveries of the precious metal. The diggers in the Kansas gold region have adopted a State Constitution.

A dreadful series of outrages were perpetrated on the night of Saturday, August 20, on board the steamer *Express*, which left Baltimore on the same evening with a large company for the camp meeting in Choptank River. After the boat had got some distance from the city a party of rowdies, rallying under the cry of Eabobts, Ranters, and Rip Raps, made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and coloured passengers, knocking them down in every direction. Many of them were terribly beaten, and several stabbed. Many of the whites were robbed of their money and watches, the assailants blowing out the lights to prevent their being recognised. One coloured man was stabbed, and his wife outraged in his presence. On Sunday morning the boat stopped at Cambridge, when the sheriff of Dorchester county arrested four of the ringleaders and committed them to jail. It is reported that one coloured man has died of his wounds.

CANADA.

The works on the Victoria Bridge are being rapidly pushed forward, and the structure will soon be completed.

The anti-Catholic Canadian journals have been denouncing certain Roman Catholic Bishops for interfering with politics, they having issued a circular opposing the projected representation on the basis of population, and advocating separate schools for Catholics.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The principal topic of news at the Cape is the recall of Sir George Grey, the Governor. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed regretting his departure. The feeling of disappointment and regret at Sir George's recall seemed to be generally entertained, and the journals of the colony publish lengthy articles on the subject.

Tranquillity reigns throughout the frontier and the States beyond. The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 8th of July, after sitting 114 days. Among recent decisions, it declined to annex British Kaffraria to the colony.

By recent reinforcement from the frontier, Cape Town is now garrisoned by the greater portion of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, a company of Engineers, and a company of Artillery. Measures are being taken to put the defences at Table Bay in a suitable state of repair and to erect new batteries.

The immigration scheme is to be continued in the same manner as heretofore. Two vessels had arrived with immigrants during the month—the *Bride* at Table Bay, and the *Shah Jehan* at Algoa Bay.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

TURIN, September 8.—The Council of the different districts has officially proclaimed to the inhabitants of Turin that the Tuscan Deputies had presented a deed of annexation to the Government.

ALEXANDRIA (Received through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).—The *Northam* got clear off reef at 3 a.m. on the 25th of August, and arrived at Suez at 5.30 p.m. on the 28th, with all the mails and passengers—damage not so serious as reported. She started for Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 31st ult. The *Stinto* (from Calcutta) and *Ottawa* (from Bombay) arrived at Aden on the 28th of August and the 1st of September respectively.

PARIS, September 8.—The final price of Rentes is 69f. 5c., or about the same as yesterday.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT.

The conference of the executive council of the Operative Building Trades met on Monday at the Paviors Arms, Johnson-street, Westminster, and the early part of the day was employed in receiving contributions and reports from the country. Several liberal donations were announced, with promises of continued support as long as the struggle should last. Not the least important business of the day was the declaration of a dividend from the funds, which was at the rate of 3s. each man for the lock-outs, and in respect to Trollope's men it was 12s. each for skilled workmen and 8s. each for the unskilled. Some £1300 was distributed amongst 7846 men, of whom the skilled artisans number 4889, and the labourers 2957. This proportion would appear to indicate that the labourers are by no means so generally society men as the artisans. The operatives of Glasgow have subscribed £500 in aid of their London brethren.

Mr. Duncombe, M.P., has addressed a communication to Mr. G. Potter, the secretary of the nine-hour movement, which shows how that gentleman sympathises with the struggles of the operatives.

A new element has developed itself in the strike. The non-society men have met to protest that they do not share the opinion of the "Conference," and have formed a fund of their own to relieve themselves and their locked-out brethren. Alderman Cubitt has accepted the trusteeship of the fund and has contributed £100. It is said that there are twenty thousand non-society men locked-out. Some four hundred of them have joined the anti-strike movement. The committee have proposed a mediation between the employers and the employed upon this basis:—They admit the "principle" laid down by the employers at the beginning of the strike, but they seek to modify the form in order to remove the prejudices of the men; and this they do by proposing to withdraw the check-book, the number, and the counterfoil, retaining the declaration as a "shop rule." There is every reason to believe that this would not be objected to by the masters if the men generally were disposed to agree to it. The committee consists of foremen and non-society men of the building trades, who are resolutely opposed to the nine-hour movement, and to the interference of trade societies between masters and men. They advocate freedom of labour and capital; they wish to establish offices in London for the protection of operatives from the alleged tyranny of trades unions, and to procure employment for men who simply belong to benefit societies, by providing a place of reference where masters may apply for men and men for employment. It is not intended to dissolve the committee when the present strike has terminated, but it is hoped to confer through it all the benefits of a well-conducted benefit society, combined with the advantage of obtaining employment through the sympathy of others when its members are out of work. The meetings of the anti-strike men are attended by the pickets and delegates in shoals. On Friday week the interlopers seized the lists upon which the non-society men were inscribing their names and endeavoured to make off with them. Upon this a desperate encounter ensued, but the lists were eventually retaken and secured. On Monday these interruptions were renewed, so that the police had to clear the room. Some four hundred foremen met together on Saturday week, at the call of the Anti-Strike Committee, at which a resolution was unanimously agreed to form a committee of their number to act independently between master and man, and seek to come to terms by which work could be resumed.

The lock-out entered on Tuesday upon a new phase. At the masters' meeting, a report being made to the effect that the Messrs. Trollope had resumed work, it was agreed to open all the establishments next Monday under the declaration. The deputations who attended from the Anti-Strike Committee and the builders' foremen were not received, it being contrary to a rule of the "Central Association" to receive deputations; but they had an interview with the secretaries, and were permitted to leave their written memorials. These urge upon the masters to retain the document or declaration as the basis of their future covenant with their men, but to modify it so far as that a verbal assent to it should be sufficient, thereby simply making it a shop rule, and dispensing with the formality of number, counterfoil, and books. The meeting was at its rising adjourned *sine die*, and as the more prominent members of it quitted the tavern they were received with hootings and hisses by the men who had assembled in the street.

At Tuesday's meeting of the delegates nothing of note occurred. The total receipts from the provinces for the week were stated to be £210 9s. 6d. Several delegates handed over small sums, amounting together to £156 1s. 4d., and reported that a weekly subscription would be made. The Chairman of the Amalgamated Engineers reported that the votes on the proposed grant of £1000 in support of the operatives had as yet been almost unanimous in favour of granting it, but there remained one day's poll to decide the matter.

At the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, an example was made of a labourer named Collins, who was convicted of a cowardly and unprovoked assault on a non-society man employed in Tooley-street. The assault was committed solely on the ground that the man assailed had not joined the strike. Collins was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and then to find sureties for three months.

A meeting of builders' foremen was held on Wednesday, at which the unsuccessful result of their attempted mediation was reported, a resolution was adopted in favour of a return to the *status quo*, the men abandoning the nine hours movement, and the masters withdrawing the declaration.

By late advices from Hayti we learn that the Republic was quite tranquil. President Guffard has been chosen "Grand Protector" of the Order of Freemasons.

Commander Florent de Gilles, Councillor of State to the Emperor of Russia, has sent to King Victor Emmanuel the sum of 75 Russian gold imperials (1564f.), for the relief of the Sardinian wounded.

The total number of coolie immigrants introduced into Martinique from the French possessions in India, &c., between the years 1853 and 1858 inclusive, was 4787. The average ratio of mortality was 2.54 per cent.

The Algiers journals state that olives of the present season have already been taken to the market of that city. The crop is unusually early, and in Kabylia it is so abundant that the trees, bending under the weight of fruit, had to be propped up.

The latest advices from Mecklenburg state that the cholera is continuing its ravages there. In some villages half the inhabitants have been carried off. Agricultural operations are quite suspended, and the cattle are let loose in the fields, as there is no one to tend them.

In addition to the fifty wounded soldiers and sailors employed as "commissionaires" in London, twenty more have been taken on in Liverpool and Manchester, and it is hoped, in the course of the autumn, to extend their services to all large cities.

Disturbances have taken place in Candia, caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greek inhabitants. Five tax-gatherers have been murdered, and two battalions of soldiers have been sent to arrest the chief leaders in this affray.

A famous brigand chief, upon whose head a price of 500 florins had been set, was captured, with several of his companions, a few days back, at Esseg, in Hungary. The robbers made a desperate resistance, during which one of the police agents was killed, and the brigand chief lost an eye.

At the village of Willingham, Cambridgeshire, last week, sixteen dwelling-houses were rendered uninhabitable by a fire which broke out on the premises of a farmer named Read. No lives were lost, but some men were severely burned in endeavouring to save furniture from one of the burning houses.

An ascent of Mont Blanc undertaken some few days back by two gentlemen named Tyndal and Frankland was perfectly successful. On reaching the summit they pitched an indiarubber tent on the south side of the ridge, where they passed the night, and began the descent next morning at ten o'clock. They remained twenty hours on the top of Mont Blanc, with their three guides and seven porters. This attempt was attended with no other inconvenience than violent headache, producing the same sensations as sea-sickness, and from that feeling not one of the party was exempt.

M. Boryczewski, who has recently executed a bust of the Baron Humboldt for the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, has just completed a bust of Sir Roderick Murchison, which he intends to present to the same institution. The expedition of the former into Siberia, and the geological survey of Liberia by the latter, render those busts equally appropriate amidst the adornments of that great library. The cast by this young Polish sculptor has been placed for a short time in the hall of the Museum of Practical Geology, previously to its being executed in marble.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE long-looked-forward-to event (which may also be regarded as the event of the age, the departure of the *Great Eastern* for her first or trial-trip to sea, took place on Wednesday morning last, under the most favourable circumstances. The weather was beautiful, and, as the heavens seemed to smile upon the proceedings, a confidence in the perfect success of the undertaking naturally sprung up in the minds of all those who witnessed the scene. It was, indeed, a scene never to be forgotten. There lay the mighty ship, the crowning effort of the genius of Brunel, in size larger than the ark itself, but displaying even in the minutest portion of her machinery and other gear as much precision and regularity as one of Harrison's (by Byron immortalised) timepieces. On shore were assembled thousands of spectators, every one of whom felt a throbbing and an anxious interest in the career of the vessel. From every heart there proceeded the warmest prayers that her future might be one of glory—glorious not only in regard to her success as a commercial undertaking, but that, bridging wide-spread seas, she might make our adventurous and enterprising countrymen who are colonising the Australasian islands feel that they are still at home, and that, although they live in another hemisphere, they continue Anglo-Saxon; that she might prove the means of uniting the two worlds (the Old and the New) in the closest bonds of abiding amity; and that, carrying peace and civilisation in her train, she might diffuse them with a liberal hand among the other nations of the earth. Numerous craft crowded the river, freighted with a living cargo animated by the same feeling which filled those on shore. Every balcony was filled with beauty; and, to pay homage to what they regarded as the type and embodiment of the maritime supremacy of their country, there were assembled on the esplanade of the once Royal Palace of Greenwich those who in the hour of trial were the boldest and the bravest in asserting and in maintaining England's majesty on the ocean. It was, indeed, with beating hearts that all these watched for the slightest indication of life in the mighty mass of matter upon which their eyes were rivetted; it was as if they were looking for an illustration of the miracle to be performed by the man with a mustard-seed of faith, that he should say unto the mountain "Be removed into the sea," and that it should be so. At length, up went blue peter at the masthead, a visible strain was put upon the cables, and, as the anchors loosed their hold upon their oozy bed, the ship swung from her moorings and was free. The cheering of multitudes, the pealing of joy-bells, the playing of "Rule Britannia," and the booming of artillery, hailed her emancipation. She was, however, at once taken in tow by four small steamers, two of which were attached to her bows and two to her stern, and thus conducted she commenced her first voyage. As the river abounds in sharp curves, some of which are nearly crossed by sandbanks, these who are always taking a gloomy look of life and all connected with it—the whole race of croakers and screech-owls—would have it that, on account of her extreme length, she would be sure to get foul of one or other of those impediments; and, although we give them the credit that their wish was not father to the thought, they also prophesied that she would break her back upon one or other of them. The result of the day, however, showed that all their apprehensions were groundless. It is true that at Blackwall bend some anxiety was felt even by those on board; but it arose from no doubt of the vessel's clearing the difficulty if she had only fair play; but fair play she had not, for at the most critical point she had to surmount a new difficulty, as a barque bound up river occupied the very space which she expected to find clear. Pilotage was here of little use; not so good seaman-ship, for the captain (Captain Harrison) assisted by his first officer, Mr. Prowse, in an instant became alive to the danger, and with a promptitude only to be found in men thoroughly acquainted with what they undertake to do, issued such orders to the subordinates as averted the peril and added another laurel to the triumphs of the *Great Eastern*. Compared to the difficulty encountered at the spot the task of crossing Barking shelf and Erith "rund," as the two other principal obstructions to the free navigation of the river are called, was a matter of little or no moment. In consequence, however, of the delay at Blackwall, when the vessel got as far as Long Beach the tide had so ebbed, that the pilots advised that she should be brought up opposite Purfleet, rather than she should run the risk of encountering shallow water at Greenwich or Northfleet. One of the anchors at the bows, seven tons in weight, was then dropped into the river, and the rattling of the iron cable through the eyelet, as the monster ran to the bottom, was positively deafening. No sooner had the anchor (Trotman's patent) bit the river's bed, than the vessel, carried by the tide, swung round, with her prow up stream. At the tide's change, however, her position was righted; and, as it now became known that she would remain at anchor all night, the company, both ladies and gentlemen, repaired to the saloons, which, when filled, presented a most cheering picture—a domestic one; for every person felt at home. The gentlemen read the periodicals and chatted, the ladies employed themselves at ladies' work, played the piano, and sang; and, indeed, it appeared to be the evident desire of every person on board to please and gratify each other. There was, however, one void felt; aye, poignantly felt by all. The head which had devised the mighty structure was lying on his pillow, sore and aching, and was not there to enjoy the triumph so richly and so deservedly earned. This was a matter of regret to all on board, and clouded a gratification which would have been otherwise complete. The Board of Directors, however, through their Chairman (Mr. Campbell), addressed a letter to Mr. Brunel, congratulating him upon the great success which he and they had achieved, and regretting the cause of his absence. The principal of them, with their families, were themselves on board. Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Great Ship Company, Mr. Jackson, M.P., and Mr. Henry Jackson, Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Leverton, and Mr. Burke and family. On the principle of taking time by the forelock, Mr. Gray, of Liverpool, who is charged with the duty of adjusting the compasses, was all the evening engaged at that task, and he is ready to certify to the Board of Trade—probably by this time he has done so—with regard to their correctness and efficiency.

As the sun rose on Thursday morning almost every person on board was asked to witness the preparations for getting under way. The first thing required was to again right the position of the vessel, for with the ebb of the night tide she had a second time swung on her anchor, which, however, did not budge an inch. That done, the anchor had to be heaved up, and about sixty men were set to work the capstan, while, to cheer them at their work, and to second their combined action, a fife struck up an enlivening tune. The anchor having been made tight to the cathead, the *Victoria* and *Napoleon* tugs were attached to the ship, the machinery of which was also set to work; and thus she recommenced her seaward track. Greenwich and Gravesend—where the vessel was loudly cheered by thousands on shore as well as by the soldiers and their officers on board the troop-ships, whose cheers were taken up, and improved upon by the blue-jackets, who manned the yards of one of her Majesty's vessels lying off Tilbury Fort—were quickly passed; and, the tugs having been cast loose, the noble vessel was allowed to go on alone. The moment she commenced to act upon her own responsibility was hailed by a loud cheer from all on board, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and unassisted she continued her journey to the Nore, where she arrived about noon, greeted by the plaudits of the crew of every vessel she met upon her way, and with eight revolutions, or half speed, doing thirteen knots an hour. The Marquis of Stafford, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Nasmyth, and a number of other scientific gentlemen were on board, all of whom expressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which the ship did her work.

Perhaps no ship ever went to sea carrying with it so much of the good will and warm wishes of the British nation—nay, of the civilised world—as the *Great Eastern*. It is Sir James Mackintosh who said that, after the Spaniards and Portuguese had discovered to the dazzled imagination of mankind new worlds and races of men before unknown, the owners of treasures apparently unbounded, which they had neither the power to defend nor the skill to extract from the earth, the spirit of commerce, mingled with the passion of discovery, which was

exalted by the grandeur of vast and unknown objects, that then a maritime chivalry arose which equipped crusades for the settlement and conquest of the New World. That great nobleman who would have recoiled with disgust from the small gains of honest industry daringly plunged into associations which held out wealth and empire in the train of splendid victory, so that the feudal world was gradually allied with the 'commercial in a manner which civilised the land-owner, and elevated the merchant. If such was the origin of joint-stock companies, the Great Ship Company must be unlike the earliest associations of the same kind, for it boasts not of nobles as its members, being emphatically a company of the middle and working classes. Hence the widespread interest in the event which we have chronicled; a circumstance not to be wondered at when we find that in a company the capital of which is £330,000 there are no fewer than 2500 shareholders, who may well be congratulated on possessing by far the largest ship in the world, and on having obtained her at less than one-third her original cost.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY AND MR. LEVER.

THERE appears to be so much misconception abroad in reference to the refusal of the directors of the Great Ship Company to accept both the original and the amended offer made by Mr. Lever for what is technically called "chartering" the *Great Eastern* for her first trip, and such exceedingly wild and extravagant reports have appeared on the subject, that we have thought it worth while, in the cause of common sense and truth to submit to our readers a few of the probable reasons which may really have induced a body of men of business well versed in commercial affairs, and keenly alive to the interests of their shareholders—which are, in fact, their own interests—to come to the apparently startling decision which has been adopted. We say "startling" advisedly, because no one can deny that at first sight Mr. Lever's offer appeared as a tempting one. The absence of all responsibility, the relief from all risk, the high character and admitted competency of the gentleman himself—above all, the *argent comptant*—these must all be admitted to be substantial recommendations. Let us, however, turn the picture and enumerate a few of the opposite considerations.

In the first place, the offer was clogged with a number of conditions which, under many possible, and some almost probable, circumstances connected with a first trip, might have materially dented the profit calculated on. The gloss is taken off the offer at once by this single consideration. But to proceed. All control over the interior arrangements of the ship would have been completely taken out of the directors' hands; and, without for a moment hinting at any likelihood of such an event, still there would have been the clear possibility of the catering, &c., being intrusted to hands which might have earned the ship a bad name for passenger accommodation, and so dealt a deathblow to her future prospects; whilst, on the other hand, in the reverse case all the éclat would have departed from the company to Mr. Lever. Further than this—our readers are aware that, though their numbers are rapidly increasing, there are not a great many ports in the country in which the *Great Eastern* could be wisely trusted. The offer would have enabled the great contractor to take her into "any port in Great Britain," and, if an unsafe port had been selected, where would any private insurances have been, to say nothing of the risk to the ship, of which the company are their own insurers? She would naturally have been taken where she could have been shown best, and, indeed, by either directors or contractor, the money named might no doubt have been easily realised by merely making a show-ship of her before she started. In reference to this one matter, however, the directors reserved to themselves, by refusing the offer, not only all emolument to be made by showing the ship before she starts, but all to be realised by the same process in America—where, by the way, popular anticipation is on tiptoe—and all, as we hinted in one of our articles last week, to arise from the same source on her return.

Two other considerations remained to be named: first, the majority of those who had the largest stake in the ship were opposed to the acceptance of the offer; next, there was a strong impression abroad that the circumstance of the ship being implicitly confided to Mr. Lever for her first trip might so easily be turned into a weapon politically to bear upon efforts to secure certain postal subsidies, to the extent of between two and three hundred thousand pounds, to the obvious detriment of the shareholders. In short, it is not difficult to understand how the directors, having full confidence in themselves, in their calculations, and in their ship, have eliminated thus much out of the *affaire Lever*—first, that they have reserved to themselves the sole government and management of the ship, feeling confident that they have every prospect of making themselves as much at least as the amount of his offer; secondly, that they have protected the ship from the possibility of some disasters connected with the terms of the tender; and lastly, that they have secured for the shareholders the benefit of all those collateral advantages resulting from negotiations with Government which would otherwise in all probability have fallen to his lot.

One of the finest pine-forests in the Upper Valais, just above the glaciers of Agetsch, was a few days since discovered to be on fire. As a brisk wind was blowing at the time, an extent of forest of at least a league in circumference was in a few hours burning fiercely, presenting a magnificent sight during the night. The fury of the conflagration had at one period somewhat diminished; but it soon burst out with fresh violence lower down, and it was feared that a large quantity of timber felled ready for floating would be destroyed. When the last accounts left the fire still continued.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—During a six months' tour in Italy my whose expenses, board, lodging, and shoes, including theatres, cafés, and all other dissipation, besides fees to clerone, &c., averaged only 18s. per week; and yet I saw and did everything that a conscientious tourist who obeys his Murray is bound to see and to do. Last summer I made an excursion, starting from London to Dunquerque and Lille, through Belgium by rail; stopping at the principal towns on the way, "doing" the hotels de ville, the churches with their curved pulpits, &c., and the picture-galleries; then up the cockney portion of the Rhine, ascending the proper quantity of "fels" castles, and lateral valleys: on from Mayence to Frankfurt and Nuremberg by rail; and, after doing the artistic oddities of that old town, proceeded by rail to Munich, where I spent four days; then by coach to the Tegern-sea, and on foot through the Tyrol to Conegliano; by rail to Venice; stayed four days there; and then on foot through Lombardy, visiting some of the principal cities, and the Lago di Garda, Lago d'Iseo, the Lake of Como, the Splügen, and Via Mala, George of Pfeifers, Lake Wallenstadt, and Zurich, and by Basle to the source of the Moselle; down the valley of that river to Nancy; then by rail to Paris and London. This trip occupied six weeks. I started with £15 in my pocket and brought a few shillings back; yet I visited theatres, concerts, &c., and purchased maps and guide-books besides.—Through Norway with a Knapsack.

AN AMERICAN PRIZE-FIGHT.—The *Missouri Democrat* contains an account of a prize-fight on an island in the River St. Louis, a little above Alton, which would be scarcely credible if accounts of similar scenes had not been too frequently substantiated. The old country precedents were followed in every way for a time, steam-boats being hired to convey the spectators to the scene of action. The fight, too, for a time, was done according to rule, but at last a foul blow was said to have been struck. This point was discussed for a time with great animation, and then fought out by the friends of the two champions:—"Then many of Connor's men rushed on shore and joined their comrades, and a scene of riot and murderous attack followed which baffles description. Knives were freely used, bottles, sticks, and rocks were hurled, and at last a shot was fired. This was the signal for a general drawing of pistols, and some hundred shots were rapidly fired. Those who had not pistols rushed for their boats, which at the same time began backing off from the shore. There was then a heavy rush to get on board, and some forty persons were instantly in the river. Probably three or four perished, at least. The *Henrietta* was soon following the *Elvira*, both boats leaving numbers behind them on the island. It was about half-past four o'clock p.m. Montgomery had narrowly escaped drowning, having leaped overboard to save a man who appeared helpless, and being himself drawn out by his son; the son also succeeded in saving the man. One wretch, who was shockingly cut, had been with great difficulty rescued by getting him on a plank. The mood of the *Henrietta* party may be inferred from the fact that some twenty fights were waged on board before she reached Alton. One victim, accused of having stolen a purse of twenty dollars, was assaulted by several persons with such fury that he sought his revolver. His intent being perceived, there arose a cry of "Kill him, kill him!" and a fresh onset was made upon him. In response he ate, bit, kicked, gouged, tore, and scratched his opponents in a style which should entitle him to the laurels and stakes of the glorious day. By nearly tearing off his pants the pistol was taken from him, and also, as he alleged, forty dollars of his hard earnings. Finally, he was kicked senseless, dragged to the hurricane-deck, and left to revive or die."

LITERATURE.

VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. Longmans.

This is another of those agreeable works in which Sir Bernard Burke renders the study of genealogy so interesting and throws such charm over the records of family history. No one knows better than Sir Bernard Burke how to avail himself of the fascination that—let people decry as they will the pride of pedigree—hangs undoubtedly around this subject and attracts all of British taste and feeling. So much have the highborn done for this country, so prominently and pre-eminently have they come forward in all ages and all occasions to take part in national dangers and national glory, that some knowledge of British family records becomes absolutely a requisite part of the education of those who aspire to a thorough acquaintance with our public annals. The hereditary possessors of lands in these realms may have had their vanities and foibles, but certainly talent and worth, truth and honour, have been among their most constant companions; and this it is that makes their ups and downs so popular and often so cheering a theme. "When," writes the poet Shenstone—

When genius graced with lineal splendour
glows,
When title shines with ambient virtues
crowned,
Like some fair almond's flowery pomp it
shows
The pride, the perfume, of the regions
round.

It is this same flowery pomp that Sir Bernard Burke evidently loves to honour and preserve: he has no end of graceful recollections, curious anecdotes, and romantic stories about it, as this volume will amply testify. These "Vicissitudes of Families" are replete with much entertaining matter, with much, too, for serious contemplation, since the changes he tells of in the course of various pedigrees will point a moral quite as oft as they adorn the tale of truth. The book, moreover, displays much laborious reading and research, and the more creditably so, as we understand its author compiled the most of it while suffering from severe sickness, which for a time suspended his official avocations. We have in this volume the rise and fall of many a mighty house—of the Percys; of the Nevilles, whose proudest hero made and unmade Kings; and of the Cromwells, whose chief struck down both King and Crown, and who, it seems, were a family not a little aristocratic, for, as to Noll or his ancestors being brewers, the report was a mere fiction. The St. Clairs of Rosslyn, and the Kirkpatricks of Closeburne, with whom her Imperial Majesty of France claims kindred, are interesting articles; and one of the most striking is that which tells of the wondrous rise of the Bairds of Gartsherrie Ironworks and their predecessors. In fine, all the contents of this book deserve to be stored up as valuable examples and lessons from British domestic history.

THE NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH SEA-WEEDS: a History, accompanied by Figures and Dissections, of the Algae of the British Isles. By W. GROSART JOHNSTONE, F.B.S.E., and ALEXANDER CROALL, A.B.S.E. NATURE-PRINTED, by HENRY BRADBURY. Vol. I.: THE RHODOSPERMEÆ (in part). Bradbury and Evans.

The appearance of this book at a season of the year when every one who can do so has fled from the varied disagreeables of town life to enjoy the pleasures of the seashore is in every way opportune. Seaweed-hunting and seaweed-gathering are among the recognised occupations of the migratory seashore visitant. This class of tourists will, we are sure, thank us for directing their attention to so useful and agreeable a companion as the volume now before us, which is the first of a series to be devoted to the history and representation of these charming plants.

This volume is well qualified to receive popular approval, but it has, beyond this, other recommendations. It is a first-class scientific book, and it is a first-class book as regards its execution. Both in the nature-printed illustrations, and in the letterpress, Mr. Henry Bradbury has done his part to perfection. And, as a scientific book, the authors have well done their part too; for they have given us a clear, correct, and comprehensive scientific account of the plants they have treated on, adding such popular information as the subject admitted of; and they have given us, in addition, well-executed magnified dissections of the parts essential for scientific study. This first volume deals with the first portion of the red seaweeds, technically called Rhodospereæ; the second is to complete the red group; and two other volumes are to be devoted respectively to the olive and green groups of seaweeds.

THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT; AND ELIZABETH STUART, THE CAPTIVE OF CARISBROOKE. By S. BENONI BEAL. Dalton.

This little work, which professes to be honoured with her Majesty's patronage, gives a complete history of St. Thomas's Church, from the foundation of the original structure (*temp.* Henry II.) to the completion of the present beautiful edifice, in which is placed her Majesty's monument (by Marochetti) to the ill-fated daughter of Charles I., who was interred there. A poem on, and history of, the Princess are appended. The book contains, also, steel engravings of the church and monument. Those of our readers who have visited or may visit the spot will find this work increase their interest, and perhaps enlist their sympathies for its themes.

THE SHOT-GUN AND SPORTING RIFLE. By STONEHENGE. Routledge, Warne, and Co.

THERE never was a period when writers on field sports were in a higher state of activity. Twenty years ago it was "Nimrod" (Col. Peter Hawker) everywhere; whereas now, sporting literature is divided into half-a-dozen different branches, each with its own peculiar writers. We have Grantley Berkeley to tell of hair-breadth exploits with horse and hound; Whyte Melville, with the most graceful of sporting novels; "Mr. Jorrocks," to people the world with cockney sportsmen; "Cecil," to record the sober details of stable management; "The Druid," with his gossip from the "Silk and Scarlet" worlds; Col. Hutchinson, on the great dog mysteries; Folkard, on sailing-boats and wildfowl; and, though last not least, "Stonehenge" and his greyhound specialty. The latter has no superior as a varied, painstaking compiler. His "Encyclopedia of British Sports" has already reached its "ninth thousand," and now, in successive months, we have elaborate treatises from his pen, one on the Dog, and the present on everything relating to shooting and trapping. The work is divided into three books—to wit, "Varieties of

Shooting," "Animals used by Him, and their Management," and "Elemental Principles of Gunnery;" and the author has done the fullest justice to his texts. As regards dogs, he has long been looked upon as a first-rate authority, and he will lose no caste by this work, although it is one rather to refer to, and not to read through at a stretch, or even at leisure. The engravings (one hundred and twenty in all) are very good, and, in the case of guns, most elaborate. They extend down to such minutiae as a hurdle for a pheasant pen, a hawktrap, and an isahaler for the gapes. Hence a country gentleman in sporting difficulties will be able to take down his green-and-red volume from his study-shelf, and—in nine out of ten cases, with "Stonehenge" as consulting counsel, he will find consolation.

The *Universal Review*.—The predictions which have been generally made with regard to the position which this periodical was destined to occupy are in a fair way of being fulfilled. The present number is very notable not only for the variety and choice of subjects, but for the ability and freshness of style with which they are treated.



MR. GEORGE HAMMOND WHALLEY, M.P. FOR PETERBOROUGH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.

The first article, on "The Wants of the Army," looking to the reforming and practical point of view which it adopts, would cause a doubt as to its being the product of a professional mind, while, on the other hand, the knowledge of details, and something of the tone and phraseology which it exhibits, would lead to an opposite conclusion. If it is the result of the thoughtful experience of a soldier, uncorrupted by the influences which usually issue so balefully from routine and the habitudes of our military service, it is a good augury, and leads to a hope that many more men imbued with a like spirit are to be found among the officers of our army. India and its fortunes have always been a specialty with this magazine, and we have more than once directed attention to the able and knowing manner in which that subject has been dealt with, and it is only necessary to say that a work by a German author (Friedrich Neumann) on the British Empire in Asia is the text of the treatise which was to have been expected this month. Among its contributors the *Universal Review* evidently ranks one who has either made Russia and its belongings a particular study, or has obtained considerable knowledge of that country and its life in all its phases by personal experience, as on more than one occasion this topic has been treated of in its pages; and this month we have what in a certain sense may be called a recondite, and in every sense an interesting, article on "The Secret Literature of Russia." The remainder of the subjects speak exceedingly well for themselves. We cannot, however, but express regret that a Review of this character should have had recourse to that which is the staple of the second-rate magazines—namely, the story-telling business. Not that the tale which is now given is without merit or devoid of ability; for, although the first three or four sentences are calculated to induce a great many persons to lay it aside at once, and although it deals with a phase of life which has been drawn, and to spare, in "Pendennis," and the interest in which—if there is any interest at all—must be confined to a very limited class; there is a sustained vivacity and power in the writer which shows that he is fitted for better things. Surely the conductor of a serial like this does not think it necessary that it should contain something for the especial behoof of that body which is designated "literary men" as distinguished from "men of letters"? We think the adoption of this kind of thing into this magazine will be found to be a "Great Mistake" in more senses than than one.

Fraser's Magazine.—A glance at the table of contents of this magazine is encouraging to the intending reader of every taste. Politics in the abstract and the practical and immediate; philo-

sophic commerce and its principles; men, manners, and civilisation; poetry, the drama, books reviewed, and fiction, are all fully represented. The treatise on Machiavelli and his "Prince," although it starts with the assertion that its nature and ideas are capable of further elucidation than has been afforded by Lord Macaulay in his essay on that subject, does not seem to get beyond the solution arrived at by that writer. Nevertheless there is much here that is suggestive and valuable towards the true understanding of a work which seems to have puzzled mankind a great deal more than was altogether necessary. We recommend a perusal of the article on "An Experimental Solution of the Gold Question" to every one to whom gold is a subject with which they have dealings; but of course it need hardly be said that too many persons are not specially addressed in the essay. Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation" is treated of by Dr. Mayo in a critical but fair spirit. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" are eulogistically reviewed, but the appreciation is very far from being without understanding. Mr. J. R. Chorley's "Notes on the Drama of Spain" are continued, as are the two tales which have been going on in the pages of the magazine for some months. But the article which will attract most notice is clearly that which, under the title of "Much Ado About Nothing," simply massacres Mr. John William Coles' "Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean." Time was when the gibbeting of a foolish book on an uninteresting or pretentious subject was deemed the legitimate duty of a reviewer. Nowadays his pen is dipped in more treacle than brimstone; and as to gall, rosewater seems to have been substituted for that ingredient in his ink. The article on Alison last month, and that on Charles Kean and his Times now, reminds one of the days when Fraser was a literary power, and its proprietors had to defend half a dozen actions for libel every year. The initiated can have but little doubt as to the hand from which these articles have proceeded, which has not forgotten much of its cunning of 1836-7. We suppose that the puny verses which are inserted just after this article were intended only for the purpose of removing the initials "F. M." to a little distance from its termination.

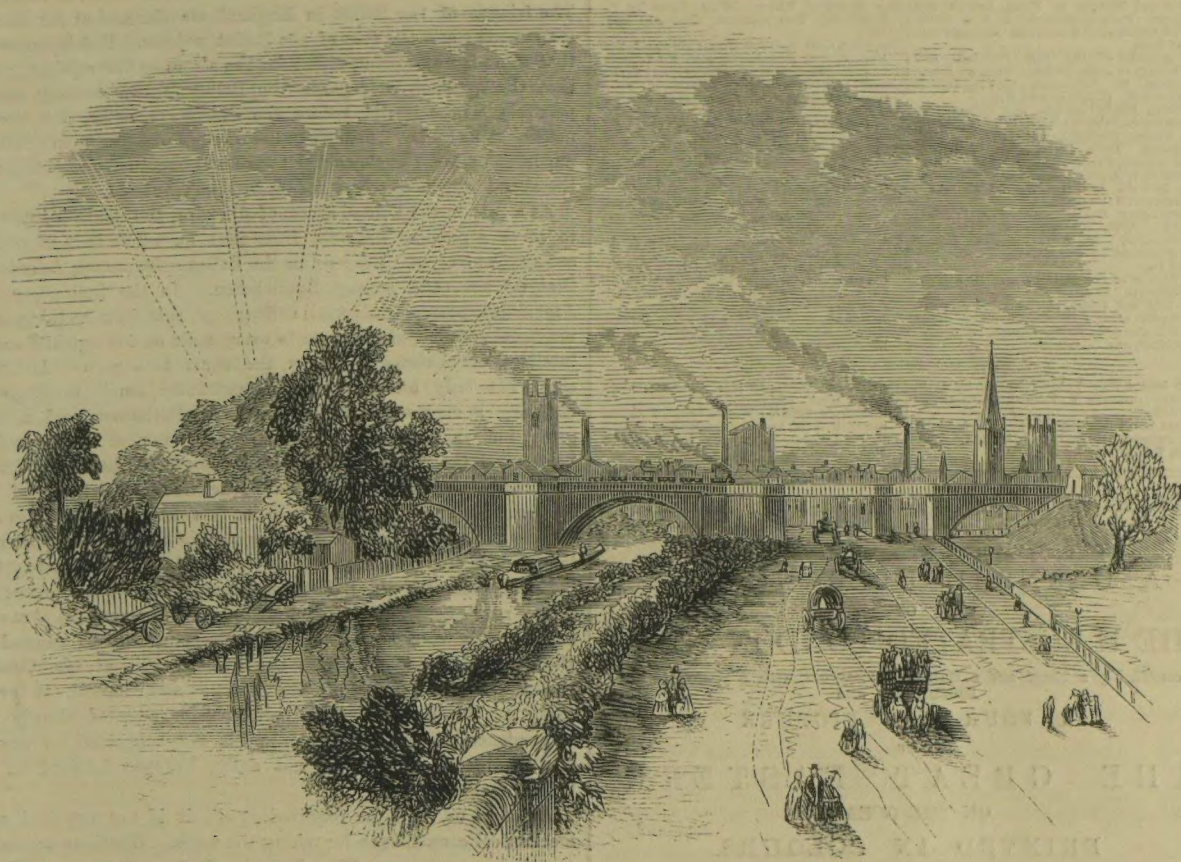
The *Dublin University Magazine*.—Those who are desirous of knowing why the Right Hon. Richard Boyle was "commonly called the great Earl of Cork," can find all the information they desire in the pages of this magazine for the present month. Incipient and aspirant students of German literature will probably be pleased with the article on Friedrich von Hardenberg, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Novalis." The series of University Essays are continued, that in the present number being the production of the Rev. James Byrne, of Trinity College, and treating of "The General Principles of the Religions of Mankind." Mr. J. T. Gilbert's "History of the City of Dublin" is made the basis of an article entitled "A Peep into Old Dublin," the interest of which is by no means wholly local. The half lively half sententious series of papers called the "Season Ticket" is carried on, and its subjects are as varied, if not more so, than ever. An anecdote or two of Lord Chelmsford when "little Thesiger" and a midshipman in a frigate, "a rollicking, jolly, good-hearted young fellow," are amusing when read in connection with the big-wiggery of a Lord Chancellor, but to those who know anything of his Lordship in private life will be recognised as likely to be quite characteristic of his youth.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.—The admixture of graver topics with the light literature of this serial is more than ordinarily noticeable this month. The article on "The Navies of Great Britain and France" is not only full of matter, well selected and ably dealt with, but is suggestive and practical on a subject to the importance of which all the disarmaments, real or supposed, in other parts of Europe ought not to blind the public of this country. No repetition of disquisitions on this head can be considered unnecessary, nor should any department of that public teaching which the Press embraces fail to make it a part of its duty to keep the matter prominently and regularly before the mental vision and judgment of the people of England. A cognate question, that of the "Rifle Movement," is also discussed in the pages of this month's number of this periodical, and another part of a duty to the public is thus adequately discharged. The other articles comprise "Slavery in Brazil," notices of Kohl's researches "Round Lake Superior," and Chadwick's "Life of Defoe." Fiction, as usual, has its due representation; and politics are treated of in connection with "The Future of Italy," and when it is said that the present issue contains no less than fifteen articles it will be supposed that it is not wanting in variety.

Bentley's Miscellany.—In this, as in the preceding magazine, we are glad to recognise a certain emancipation from the prevalence of story-telling in its pages. It is not necessary that a magazine should be dull because it takes up topics which treat of actualities, and truth and fact may often be found not only more strange, but far more amusing, than fiction. Three tales out of twelve articles is a very fair proportion of fiction, and leaves room for dissertation on matters which are likely to find as many readers as any "novellette," however well written. The Peace of Villafranca is spoken of with some point as "a conclusion in which nothing is concluded," and argument is used that it is not exactly "peaceful." The description of "Ems and its Neighbourhood," pleasant as it is, is perhaps a month too late, and excites tantalisingly the imaginations of those unhappy persons who are compelled to remain in town just now. Lord John Russell's "Life of Fox," and Dumas' "Adventures in Georgia," are among the books noticed; and Mr. Carlyle's and M. Herzen's recent publications afford opportunity for a dissertation on Frederick the Great and Catherine II.; while Mr. Trollope's "Decade of Italian Woman" has ample justice done to it. It will probably be gathered from the above that this is a good number of the Miscellany.

Titan is pleasant and various; but we can only designate the articles entitled "Specimens of French Literature" and "Slang Literature" as those which are likely to be first read. The mode in which the department called "New Books" is conducted is worthy of notice and imitation.

The Art-Journal.—The subjects engraved from the pictures in the Royal collection this month are—first, Cope's "Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," admirably executed by Greatbach; and a print, by Willmore, of Ruben's "Summer Time," a picture which, out of the least promising materials, presents an admirable specimen of landscape. The engraving from sculpture subjects is E. B. Stephens'



DERBY, FROM THE ROAD TO THE RACECOURSE.

"Maternal Love," executed by W. Roffe. It is only necessary to repeat that which is a monthly duty with us, namely, that in every respect the *Art-Journal* keeps the place which it has asserted long ago for itself among our periodicals.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

XXII. MELODIE ITALIANE, Con Accompagnimento di Pianoforte. Composte da ANGELO MARIANI. Ewer and Co.

It is not because we undervalue the contents of this volume that we notice in the first place its outside, but because we have seldom seen anything more elegant or in better taste. It is quite a book for a lady's pianoforte. Signor Mariani's twenty-two Italian melodies will delight every lover of pure, graceful, and expressive music. They are airs and romances for a single voice, and are within the reach of any well-educated lady-amateur, though they are by no means easy, and demand a cultivated voice and a practised finger; the pianoforte accompaniments being exceedingly rich and effective.

THE ADORATION. Popular Sacred Melodies, arranged for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. Cocks and Co.

PSALMODIA SIMPLEX ET SELECTA. Prospectus in extenso. Tallant and Allen.

Mr. Hutchins Callcott, though a highly-educated and excellent musician, has modestly avoided original composition, and confined himself to the humbler task of arranging and adapting for popular use the works of others. His publications of this description are voluminous, and deservedly esteemed. The present is to be a serial work, of which the first number only has yet appeared, but it may be taken as a very good specimen of the whole. It contains six pieces—the Rev. W. Mason's "Lord of all Power and Might;" Naumann's "City of Perfection;" Harwood's "Dying Christian to his Soul;" Arne's "Hymn of Eve;" King's "Eve's Lamentation;" and Madan's "Before Jehovah's awful throne." They are skilfully and effectively arranged, so as to be played on the piano either alone or with accompaniments (at pleasure) for the flute, violin, and violoncello. Thus performed, they will be found excellent music for the Sunday evening's family circle.

Of the new Book of Psalmody, about to be published by subscription, the prospectus just issued gives too meagre a specimen to enable us to judge of the work. We doubt if there is any occasion to add to the thousand-and-one books of psalmody already in existence. One of the new features of this book is one which we cannot approve of. "The tenor and counter-tenor parts,"

says the preface, "are written in the C clef, placed in the third space (instead of on the contiguous lines), to enable the performer to read this clef precisely the same (i.e., by the same letters) as he would the treble clef." The author says that he has never heard of this appliance of the C clef, which he regards as a novelty. But he will find in the *Harmonicon* for 1826 a proposal for the introduction of this very plan, together with sound reasons (as it appears to us) against its being adopted.

"RIFLEMEN, FORM!" Composed by GEORGE LINLEY. Addison and Co.

"ENGLAND'S YOUNG RIFLEMEN." A Song for the Times by MARTIN T. TUPPER, to a good old Tune by RICHARD LEVE- RIDGE.—RIFLEMEN'S MARCH, composed, and inscribed to the Patriotic Volunteers of Great Britain, by STEPHEN GLOVER. Cocks and Co.

The present martial ardour which pervades the nation finds vent, as usual, in music and song. The above are among the innumerable effusions to which this spirit has given rise. "Riflemen, form!" is a capital song: the verses are full of fire, and the air is bold and vigorous. The last stanza is worth quoting as a specimen:—

Form! be ready to do or die;
Form in Freedom's name and the Queen's;
True, that we have a faithful ally,
But only time can show what he means.
Form, form! Riflemen, form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm.

Mr. Tupper's song, too, is very good. His idea is that our young riflemen are the descendants of the gallant bowmen, the glory of England in the olden time. The air is the famous old mess tune, "O, the roast beef of Old England!" Mr. Glover's march is spirited, and would be very effective played by a military band, for which, doubtless, it will be arranged.

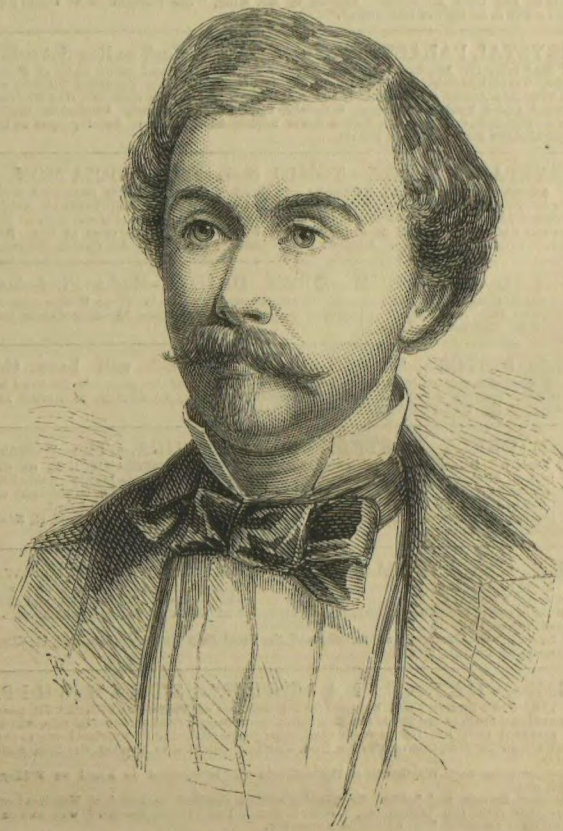
DERBY RACECOURSE, AND THE ROAD TO IT.

THIS pretty little racecourse, which is of an oblong form, a mile and a quarter round, and with a straight run-in of nearly half a mile, is situated on the Nottingham road, at an easy distance from the town. Under the management of the Messrs. Marshall, of Northampton, the races have taken no mean place on the midland racing circuit. They consist of a "mixed" Spring Meeting in February, and one of two days early in September, and derive great support from the celebrated Brethby stables in the neighbourhood. They would, in fact, hardly look themselves without Nat in the "red and blue sleeves." At the races which were held last week the old colours were

lowered before those of the Earl of Stamford (the newest accession to the turf), who won the Chesterfield Stakes with Emily. It was here, too, that Saucebox ran so well in 1855 that Mr. Parr felt sure that, in spite of Rifleman, the St. Leger was his own; and it was also the scene last year of Fisherman's greatest race, when he gave Misty Morn 65lb. for his two-years and beat him by a head. The Grand Stand is a remarkably neat structure, with all modern appliances.

MR THORPE PEED.

THIS gentleman, a professor of music and a tenor singer, well known in musical circles, was for some time a pupil at the Royal Academy of Music, under Signor Crivelli, but, finding that his vocal studies required more attention than could be given in a singing class, he became a pupil of, and studied in private under, that great master; and, scholarship very soon ripening into friendship, Mr. Thorpe Peed became almost an amanuensis of Crivelli, copying and writing his excellent and rich vocal solfeggi for the press. Subsequently Mr. Peed had a singing class at the Royal Academy, in which he numbered two King's scholars. The theory adopted by Crivelli has been, as a master, studiously adhered to by Mr. Peed; and as the old master was a perfect surgeon as regards the anatomy of the throat, and remarkable for producing the voice in the mode most easy for the vocal patient, and least calculated to injure its quality, so Mr. Peed has pursued the same course with undeviating precision, and with great success. We do not pretend to account for the cause, but we do know that the masters of the present day treat the vocal organ with great violence; and if singing against the brass instruments with which modern composers load their music is, as it is asserted, pernicious to the voice and ruins many, so we are perfectly certain that the mode of instruction adopted by many masters assists the work of destruction. Crivelli, without knowing it, probably, trained the young voice as the cunning groom trains the young racehorse—both voice and racehorse are never allowed to go to the extent of their power, and are put through their exercises in a salutary manner; and by this treatment both arrive at strength and perfection.



MR. THORPE PEED.

Mr. Peed's lectures on music have been very successful, especially at the Royal Polytechnic Institution; and, although we believe he does not teach the pianoforte, his playing is brilliant, and his accompaniment marks the musician. It would be unjust to this accomplished artist if we did not say a word about his vocal compositions, which are far beyond mediocrity. We would call attention to the song, "I love to look on a scene like this," the words by the American writer, Willis; and "The deaf and dumb mother," a cantata, a composition of a very superior order: to these we can add "The exile, or my father's home."

Mr. Peed likewise lately conducted the successful lecture on the music of "The Beggar's Opera," and composed a very charming trio for it to Pope's lines to the memory of John Gay. All these compositions are worthy of the favourite pupil of Dominic Crivelli.

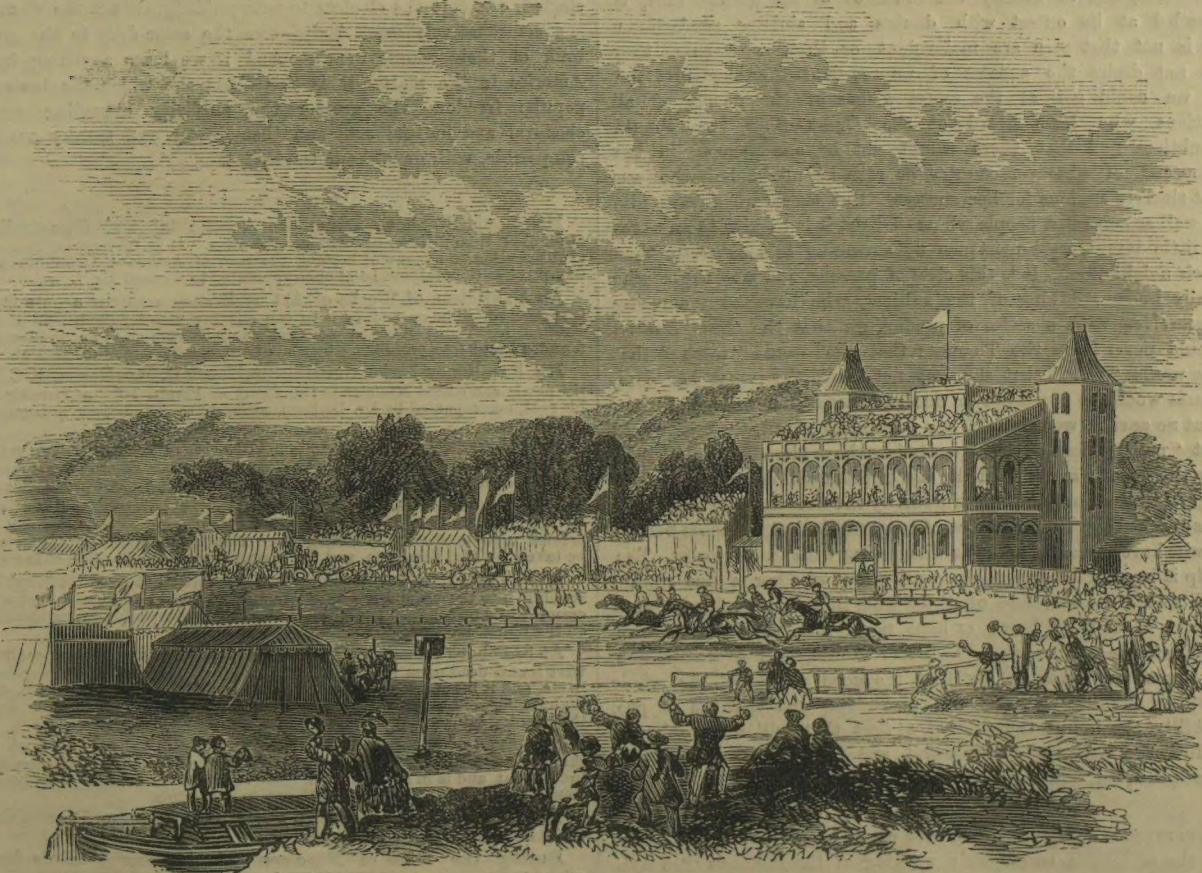
MR GEORGE HAMMOND WHALLEY, M.P.

THE reappearance of Mr. Whalley in Parliament as member for Peterborough recalls to mind one of the most remarkable decisions that ever occurred in the annals of election committees. In 1853 Mr. Whalley, being then member for Peterborough, was unseated on petition on the ground of treating, and it appeared on the discussion of the subject in the House that the treating of which he had been guilty was that of ordering a few bottles of wine at the end of a feast got up in his honour some time after the election—the construction put upon this ordinary act of liberality by the Committee being that Mr. Whalley gave this wine to his friends for the purpose of corruptly rewarding them for having voted for them.

This most remarkable decision was brought before the notice of the House by Mr. Geach, the late member for Coventry, and one of the Committee, but was allowed to stand, and subsequently recognised as a disqualification of Mr. Whalley for representing Peterborough, and he was again unseated on that ground, after being again returned by the same constituency by an increased majority—his opponent in the first instance being Sir Cornwall Lewis, the present Secretary for the Home Department, and on the second occasion by Thomson Hankey, then Governor of the Bank of England.

The cathedral city of Peterborough, long considered as a pocket borough of Earl Fitzwilliam, and his influence having been for the first time interrupted by the twofold success of Mr. Whalley above mentioned, that gentleman was returned at the last election by a majority of 66 on a total of 253.

Mr. Whalley is the son of James Whalley, Esq., merchant and banker, of Gloucester (a descendant of Edward Whalley, who was first cousin to John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell), by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of Gushill, Blakeney, Gloucestershire. He was born at Gloucester, in 1818; and married, in 1846, Anne Wakeford, daughter of Richard Attree, Esq., of Bishearno, Hants. He was educated at University College, London, where he gained the first prizes in rhetoric and metaphysics. He was called to the Bar in 1836, and went the Oxford Circuit, but does not now practise. He filled the office of Assistant Tithe Commissioner for Special Purposes from 1836 to 1847. He is a magistrate for Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the former county, and a Captain of Yeomanry Cavalry. He is the author of a work on the "Law of Tithe Commutation," and other legal works. Mr. Whalley is a Liberal in politics in every sense of the word.



DERBY RACECOURSE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 12.—400 lives lost in the *Central American* steamer, 1857.
 TUESDAY, 13.—Death of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
 THURSDAY, 15.—Russians evacuated Moldavia, 1854.
 FRIDAY, 16.—Shakespeare's house sold, 1847.
 SATURDAY, 17.—Lambert.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 40	1 57	2 12	2 27	2 41	2 55	3 8
3 8	3 23	3 37	3 52	4 7	4 21	4 35

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, LAST FIVE NIGHTS of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS, and the Comedy of the CONTESTED ELECTION, which will commence at 8 o'clock, preceded at Seven by the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE; after the Comedy, OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND, with, every Evening, HALLOWEEN.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, DEBUT OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS (Last Night); THE ROAD TO RUIN, and PAUL PRY: Paul Pry (first time), Mr. Charles Mathews.

M'COLLUM'S GREAT ANGLO-SAXON CIRCUS, ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE—Mr. T. M. Collum, the Proprietor of the Great Anglo-Saxon Circus, in returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, would respectfully announce that he has made arrangements to produce in rapid succession a series of novelties surpassing any that have ever been placed before a London audience. During the coming week an almost entire change of programme will be given, with new and interesting attractions. Two performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m. On Monday next first appearance of Mr. Arthur Nelson, the celebrated Clown, and performer on the wood and rock harmoniums.

STANDARD THEATRE—Engagement of Mr. N. T. Hicks, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. W. Smith, from the Adelphi Theatre. On Monday, and during the week, THE SUGAR OF PARIS. To conclude with THE WEEK ABROAD. Mr. and Mrs. Elms Reeves on Saturday, Sept. 24.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince Consort.—Mr. George Buckland every Evening at a Quarter past Eight, in his highly successful New Lecture and Musical Entertainment, SPLENDID SERIES OF DISSEMINATING VIEWS: Scenes in Italy, France, Austria, on the Rhine, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURE by Mr. J. V. Gardiner, Professor of Chemistry, "Poisons and their Antidotes." Lecture by Mr. King, "The Phenomena of Vision; the Human Eye as an Optical Instrument."

CRYSTAL PALACE—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, September 17. Monday, open at 9. GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Wednesday, Concert by Four Thousand Children and One Thousand Adults of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association. Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at 10. Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season-ticket holders admitted free. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE—TONIC SOL FA ASSOCIATION.—A Performance of VOCAL MUSIC by 4000 Children and 1000 Adults, instructed in the Tonic Sol-Fa method, will be given on the Great Orchestra on WEDNESDAY NEXT, September 14. Miss Elizabeth Stirling will perform at intervals on the Great Organ. The upper series of Fountains will be displayed after the Concert. Doors open at Ten. Performance to commence at Two. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachhofer, F.O.B.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA and ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at NORTHAMPTON, September 12; COVENTRY, 13; WOLVERHAMPTON, 15; WALSLEY, 16.

THE GREAT EASTERN FOR AMERICA—The "Great Eastern" is appointed to leave HOLYHEAD for PORTLAND, U.S., on the 25th inst. First-class Passengers only will be taken. Passage-money (including Steward's fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board), £18 to £25. State Cabins extra. Return Tickets granted at a fare and a half. For passage and other information apply to the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN—This Steamship will leave PORTLAND, near Weymouth, on her Trial Trip on the 17th inst., and will return to HOLYHEAD. First-class Passengers only will be taken. Fares £5, £3, and £10, according to cabin, including Provisions, but exclusive of Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The "Great Eastern" will be ready for the reception of Visitors at PORTLAND, near Weymouth, on or about the 9th to the 15th inst.; she will then start on her trial-trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days—returning to Holyhead, where she will remain for the reception of Visitors from Tuesday, the 20th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive. Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial-trip will be received on board on Friday, the 10th inst. Passengers, Parcels, and Letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead on Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th inst. The "Great Eastern" will sail for England from Portland, U.S., on the 1st November. The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given. The Great Ship Company, Limited. By order, J. H. YATES, Secretary. 11, King William-street, London, E.C., 6th Sept., 1859.

THE GREAT EASTERN—RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—For the convenience of the public taking Tickets for the TRIAL TRIP of the GREAT EASTERN from WEYMOUTH to HOLYHEAD, arrangements have been made with the London and North-Western, Great Western, and South-Western Railways for the issue of THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from the principal Stations on their Lines, including London, enabling the holders to travel to WEYMOUTH, and from HOLYHEAD back, with one through single Ticket, at the low charge of 40s. These Tickets will be issued with the Trial Trip Tickets at the Great Ship Company's Office as under, and they will be available for proceeding to Weymouth either on the 14th, 15th, or 16th inst., and returning from Holyhead either on the 20th, 21st, or 22nd inst. Passengers who have already booked for the Trial Trip can be furnished with Railway Tickets on application. By order, J. H. YATES, Secretary. 11, King William-street, E.C., Sept. 3, 1859.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS—DONCASTER RACES—FIRST and SECOND CLASS ORDINARY DAY TICKETS issued at the Euston-square Station, to DONCASTER, by any Train on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, will be available to return any day up to and including Saturday, the 17th of September. Euston Station, September 1, 1859. By order.

SIMON'S BAY DOCK or PATENT SLIP COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Parliament, with limited liability. Capital, £200,000 sterling, in 12,000 Shares of £5 each.

DIRECTORS.—The Hon. JOSEPH BARRY, Esq., Chairman. Henry Bailey Christian, Esq. Richard William Murray, Esq. Charles John Mansel, Esq., M.L.A. William Grout, Esq. William James Anderson, Esq. James Duncan Thompson, Esq., M.L.A. Edwin George Bowers, Esq. James Munson, Esq. The attention of the public is directed to the 5th section of the Act, whereby it is provided that 2s. per share shall be paid on subscribing and the remaining sum of £1 18s. by instalments, not exceeding 10s. per share, after one month's notice in the Government Gazette and one or more local papers. A complete Patent Slip, capable of taking up ships of 3000 tons, having been imported by Messrs. De Pass, Spence, and Co., who have entered into a contract to lay it down and to build a pier for the sum of £10,000, the ship will be in actual work in December, 1859, and the pier will be completed in March, 1860. Subscription lists, in terms of the Act, will lie for signature by intending Shareholders, at the office of the undersigned. By order of the Directors, FAIRBRIDGE and HULL, Agents for the Company. Longmarket-street, Cape-town. Agents in London: James Scarlett, Esq., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; Messrs. De Pass and Sons, 4, Abchurch-lane; John Barry, Esq., 16, George-street, Mansion-house; George Saxton, Esq., 11, St. Helen's-place.

NEW ART-UNION—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large fine Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £3 15s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to Her Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—ENGRAVING on Stone, Steel, Silver, &c., in accordance only with the laws of the Herald's College and Garter King of Arms.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE the established authority for emblazoning arms. Sketch, &c., 6d., or stamps. Notice.—Many Gentlemen employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the public the Heraldic Office executes Engravings. Arms on Copperplate for Books, &c.; Crest on Seals or Rings, &c. 6d. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, &c.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION—In consequence of attempts to deceive the Public, it is necessary to state the HERALDIC OFFICE and STUDIO is in Turnstile, adjacent to the Law Courts of Lincoln's-inn. H. SALT, Observer, The Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic. Parts 99 and 100. By E. J. Lowe. With Coloured Illustrations. Groombridge and Sons.
 An Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton. With an Introduction to "Paradise Lost." By T. Kightly. Chapman and Hall.
 Belgium, Alsace-Champagne, and Cologne. A new Guide Book for Travellers. By W. H. J. Weale. Dawson and Sons.
 Ildegonda. From the Italian of Grossi. Saunders and Olsky.
 Letters from Alabama (U.S.), chiefly relating to Natural History. By P. H. Gosse. Morgan and Chase.
 Symbolisches Englisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch. The Symbolic Anglo-German Vocabulary. By L. C. Ragonot. Edited and Revised by Falek Lebsan. Simpkin and Co.
 The Flower of the Wilderness. By J. T. B. Wallaston. Hope.
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NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

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 The Sailor's Dream. Words by J. M. Aste; music by E. W. Lewis. Metzler and Co.
 The Wild Rose. Polka. By L. W. Lewis. Metzler and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

On SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 17, will be issued

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
 OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
 containing a Sheet and a Half of Letterpress, with a profusion of Illustrations, and
A FOUR-PAGE PICTURE
 OF
THE GREAT EASTERN
 ON THE OCEAN,
 PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Coloured Engraving of the *Great Eastern* Steam-ship—Tenpence, unstamped; and One Shilling stamped.

This change of size and price from that previously announced has been rendered necessary by the number of Engravings which require to be inserted next week, and which could not possibly be crowded into a Single Number.

To ADVERTISERS.—In consequence of the great number of extra copies already ordered of next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, no Advertisement for insertion in this Journal for September 17 can be received after Wednesday, the 14th.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

THE *Great Eastern*, the largest ship that was ever built since the creation of the world (unless there are civilisations which have perished under the waves of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, and which were as far advanced in mechanical art as England at the present day), has safely left the Thames, of which for the last three years she has been the marvel, and now rides securely in the deep waters. It was not without peril and difficulty that she was enabled to make her way through the intricacies of the navigation; but the perils and difficulties were not owing to the magnitude of the ship, but to the smallness of the river. And, now that she is in the salt water, and has ample room to turn her mighty bulk wherever the human intelligence that guides her shall direct, the only perils that will beset her will be those ordinary ones to which all ships, great or small, are subject. It is not to be expected that all the prophets of evil have been silenced by the recital of her progress down the Thames, amid the hearty cheers and fervent good wishes of thousands of spectators. Not until she shall have steamed across the Atlantic, and safely dropped her anchor in the harbour of Portland, in Maine, will the voice of the croakers cease to predict her failures. But such prophecies are, after all, only tributes to her greatness. Whatever is so novel and so mighty as to cause surprise is sure to excite this kind of criticism. Every discovery that bids fair to revolutionise old ideas, and to modify the destinies of the human race, is assailed at its outset with doubts and sinister predictions. It is not that men are malevolent, or that, as a rule, they do not desire the success of unprecedented enterprises; for, if we could get at the secret wishes of the people of all nations who have heard of the *Great Ship*, we should doubtless find that there would not be one person in ten thousand, of whatever country or race he might be, who was not sincerely anxious for her success. But there are always idle as well as conceited people whose delight it is to give themselves a little temporary importance by assuming to look wiser than their neighbours. It is this class of persons, and not those who really know anything of the subject, who have been amusing themselves with a series of predictions that the *Great Eastern* would never leave the Thames; that she would "pitch," that she would "roll," that she was not seaworthy; that her compasses would be powerless or uncertain amid such masses of iron; that no anchor would hold her; and, last of all, that she would not "pay." Most of these predictions have already been falsified by the event; and all but the last of them will doubtless be consigned to the limbo of forgetfulness by the time that the noble ship has reached the United States. As regards the last, let those believe it who have any satisfaction in disagreeing with the majority. The ship is in good hands, and time will show whether a due reward will attend the exertions of those who, in evil as well as in good report, never bated heart or hope, never lost faith in her success, and never ceased manfully to labour to bring her to completion. It is not too much to say that the good wishes of the whole civilised world attend her on her voyage, and that, in all probability, she is but the first of a fleet that will ultimately revolutionise both trade and travel, and produce results, both in peace and war, which no one at present can foresee or calculate.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been created by Mr. Cobden's praise of the admirable and orderly working of the Ballot in Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Dana's rejoinder in a letter to Lord Radstock,

in which he proves that in Massachusetts the Ballot is a failure. The friends of the Ballot in England are alarmed at Mr. Dana's statements; and the foes of the Ballot rejoice. But it strikes us that there is no occasion either for the alarm or the rejoicing; and that the question as regards the Ballot in this country stands precisely where it did before the discussion arose, and that it neither gains by Mr. Cobden's praise of the Pennsylvania practice, nor loses by Mr. Dana's authoritative and conclusive exposition of the abandonment of secret voting in Massachusetts.

As a rule in the United States of America, the Ballot is intended to serve a purpose different from that for which it is advocated amongst ourselves. Reasons for the Ballot exist among Americans that do not exist among Englishmen. In the first place, the Americans possess universal suffrage, or that form and degree of universal suffrage which gives to every male of full age and sound intellect, unconvicted of felony, the right to a vote. And that right not only includes the comparatively small privilege of choosing a representative in the State Parliament and in Congress, but that of nominating the Governor of the individual State, and the President and Vice-President of the whole Union. In some of the States it includes the nomination even of the Judges. As every man has a vote, as there are no aristocracies and distinctions of classes, and as the voter has no great overpowering landlord or employer to cajole or coerce him, as in this country, it would seem as if the Ballot were scarcely needed as a protection to any man's conscience. And such is the case. In America every man's vote is known, and nobody wishes to conceal it. Publicity is the rule both in the Pennsylvania of Mr. Cobden and the Massachusetts of Mr. Dana; and, indeed, in every State in the Union. The ballot-box is adopted simply for convenience, and for that alone, and is not supported by any of the arguments annually, if not daily, brought forward in its behalf in this country.

Amongst us, if it be required at all, it is not required as a mechanical convenience for taking the votes. Elections are not of constant recurrence. We do not elect a Queen, a House of Peers, the Lords Lieutenant of counties, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Bishops, or the Attorney-General. We have no "ticket" to vote en masse; but at rare—and, as many think, too rare—intervals we elect six hundred and fifty-six gentlemen from the counties, cities, and boroughs to represent us in the House of Commons. In the second place, we have not universal or manhood suffrage, and there is no such crowd and multitude of voters as to render it inconvenient for the whole of them to appear within certain hours at the polling-booths, and register their votes. In America the ballot is adopted because voters are so many. In England it is asked because voters are so few; and because in a few places, as in small boroughs under the control of some wealthy manufacturer or great landed proprietor, the voter is threatened with loss of employment or custom if he do not vote as the magnate may require. It is obvious that no argument based either upon the successful or unsuccessful working of the Ballot in America is of necessity sound when applied to the different circumstances of England. Mr. Cobden's and Mr. Dana's lucubrations are both beside the mark that is to be hit in this country. We do not mean at present to discuss the general principles of the Ballot, as advocated by its friends in England, but merely wish to draw attention to the fact that no real progress can be made for the settlement of the question until it be debated purely upon its adaptability to the circumstances and idiosyncrasies of our own constituencies. The Ballot with universal suffrage, and the Ballot with a limited constituency, are two very different things. With universal suffrage the ballot-box might be a convenience, but might fail to ensure secrecy. With a suffrage such as at present exists, it might, if secrecy were obtained, be an injustice to the non-voters. Surely the latter have some natural right to know whether those who possess a privilege which is denied to their fellow-citizens exercise it for the common weal. Is all our sympathy to be reserved for the man who has not courage to give his vote according to his convictions, and who therefore clamours for protection? And is none to be given to him who has no vote at all? If members of the House of Commons, when elected, owe it to the electors to vote publicly, do not the electors—a comparatively small body—owe the same duty to the great bulk of their countrymen? And if we learn anything from America in the matter it is this—that the wider the basis of popular freedom the greater the publicity attending every electoral and judicial act; and that liberty and secrecy are incompatible, with or without the Ballot.

Mr. Louis Stephens Lyne, the Accountant and Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue, died on Saturday. It is understood that one of the gentlemen at present holding the post of Assistant-Accountant and Comptroller-General will be at once appointed to succeed Mr. Lyne.

An Exhibition of Works of Art by British amateur artists is, it is rumoured, to be opened early in the ensuing year for the benefit of the "Home for Young Women engaged as Day-workers," an institution founded about four years since by some benevolent ladies of distinction.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., the newly-accredited Minister to the Court of Persia, left on Tuesday for his post, accompanied by Dr. Dickson, attached to her Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

Mr. Edward Corbould started on Tuesday for Berlin by command of H.R.H. the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. He will remain until the 15th, when he will again be required by her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

It is announced that a great Conservative banquet will be held on the 15th instant, in the Mote Park, Maidstone. A pavilion will be erected capable of accommodating more than 1000 guests. The chair will be taken by Earl Stanhope, and the invitations include the Earl of Derby.

Miss Turner, a lady's-maid, has signalled herself at Rhyl by rushing into the sea and rescuing a young lady who had been seized with cramp while bathing. Five of the young lady's companions were standing on the beach, too timid to render any assistance.

At Shepherd's Bush, early on Friday week, two young women were found dead upon the top of a brick-kiln. They had run away from home, and it is supposed that they crept upon the kiln for warmth, the night being cold, and while asleep were suffocated with the fumes from the burning bricks.

A strange occurrence is notified from Belluno, at the foot of the Venetian Alps. In the district of Agordo a volcanic eruption has broken out, and is in full operation since the 26th of August. This nearly coincides with the earthquake at Norcia in Apennines.

The first stone of a new pier was laid at Swanage, Dorsetshire, on Monday, with much ceremony.

During the reign of Napoleon III. the French mints have coined to the amount of 2,770,864,773 francs in gold, and 176,938,231 francs in silver.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE majestic monster who, after repose on the river bank until she had attained her full size, went coyly wallowing into the water, and has since been lying at motionless ease upon that liquid couch, suddenly woke up on Wednesday morning, and glided away, for ever, from the scenes of her portentous infancy. The *Great Eastern* has departed for the sea, and the sensation which the expected yet astonishing event has caused is a singular one. We seem to feel that we ought to have made more use of the long time she was with us, and that one of the marvels of the world has not been sufficiently understood by us. In her way she is a comet, with her head turned from us into space; but, luckily, the period of her prescribed return may be measured by days instead of centuries, and, after a baptism in salt water, we shall see her again. Science has achieved a new triumph in the fact that the enormous mass which has darkened the river with its mountainous shadow is as completely under the influence of its engines and as obedient to its helm as the boats that carry Cockaigne to devour whitebait. Queen Victoria's empire is, in truth, peace, and the Great Ship is one of its victories, which will not easily be paralleled elsewhere.

Dr. Smethurst was relieved on Friday in last week, after the Home Secretary had completed his long and elaborate investigation of the case. The leading medical men examined for the prosecution have availed themselves of opportunities to reiterate their conviction of the guilt of the prisoner, but the opinion of the public is evidently in favour of the course which Sir G. Lewis has adopted. What will be done with the convict remains to be seen. We have expressed our own views upon the subject sufficiently to render it unnecessary for us to say more than that we think the Home Secretary has amply justified the high opinion which those who know his character have of his judicial qualifications; and that perhaps the mode in which he has dealt with this most difficult case may induce some of the more violent clamourists who always arise to assail all administrative arrangements to be upon another occasion a little more respectful to one of the ablest and most conscientious of the Queen's Ministers. The impertinences and follies which have been lavished in connection with this case show how hard is the course of those who have to fight for the right incumbered with the aid of foolish allies.

The Bishop of London has issued a letter upon the subject of the disgraceful riots in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East. Many readers may scarcely know the locality, or have heard that the ridiculous practices of certain Puseyite clergymen have evoked a theological spirit which people hardly supposed likely to exist in a particularly irreligious-seeming neighbourhood, and that the fantastic garments and intoned services of the Tractarian innovators have crowded the church with a mob of amateur Lutherans, who grin, and make unseemly noises, and hustle the choristers, and, in fact, behave as vilely as the Puseyites behave foolishly. Police cases have arisen from the disputes, and the Sunday afternoon services have been prevented by the preparations for church combat. The Bishop is appealed to, but Dr. Tait explains that he has but little power, unless both sides will bind themselves to make his decision final. He, however, speaks in the most unhesitating way both of the "bad men, enemies to all religion," who get up the riots in the church, and of the "follies," childish mimicry of antiquated garments, and "wrong-headed adherence to a foolish theory" on the part of the ecclesiastics. It may be doubted whether either party will be very ready to go into the presence of a judge so determined to condemn both sides.

The prospects of the strike, which is leaving so many fine buildings and important works in a melancholy-looking state of abandonment, are shifting a little. Messrs. Trollope, upon whom the strikers made their first attack, and who have been, therefore, supported by the masters in combination, resume work, and the latter are now prepared to take back the men on the original terms—and the declaration. At present the men hold out, but the funds do not come in as was expected, and household distress must ere long, and as less genial weather succeeds to an out-of-door climate, begin to tell stringently. In the meantime it is to the credit of the English character that very few cases of assault or outrage arise out of this unhealthy condition of things; in an exceptional case, the other day, a workman was very properly and severely punished by the magistrate. Some foreign aid is being proffered to our proletaires, who, the French all intimates, are brothers everywhere. Perhaps the English workmen will be good enough to recollect how their dear "brothers in labour" treated the poor English navigators who were engaged to make the railways in France, and will attach its due value to a sentimental profession of affection. They will not get many francs out of their beloved brothers.

By the well-informed organ of high military life, the *Globe*, we have now twice been informed that Lord Cardigan receives a new honour and a new emolument, in the Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards. This eminent hero, who has done more to realise the mystic idea of a horse marine than ever it was done before, seeing that he commanded cavalry in his yacht, has surely had almost enough in return for taking Sebastopol, as he doubtless considers that he did. If the arrangement is persisted in, public confidence, which was beginning to turn towards the Commander-in-Chief, will be strangely chilled, and we do not envy those who have to defend the appointment.

All foreign affairs are "concluded"—in the old English sense of the word—in the Italian question. The crown of Tuscany has been offered to the King of Sardinia, and he has not finally accepted, but signifies how extremely well it would fit him, if his wearing it were approved by public opinion. The declaration of the Romagna that it refuses to be subject to the temporal authority of the Pope will have gratified that amiable potentate, who doubtless sighs to carry out the Perugian precedent. Garibaldi is watching, and his army is eager to be let loose for vengeance upon the murderers of women and children. When the Perugian reckoning comes to be paid it will be bad times for those who wear the livery of the Keys. The letters of the ex-Duke of Modena, abusing the Emperor of the French, and complaining that the truth was told in the papers about his successes ("who wants to glorify this M. Bonaparte?"), are edifying; and it is amusing to see how mercilessly they are used by the more free-spoken journals of Paris to annoy the *Univers*, which answers with abuse—that being, indeed, the only answer possible.

All else is still and silent as is usual at this period of the year. If there be an exception to the silence it is in the case of our old new friend the Great Clock, who solemnised the day of the *Great Eastern's* departure by beginning to strike its quarters. We regret to record as a London fact that one of the drinking-fountains has sustained continued injuries at the hands of the rabble of Endell-street; but, considering that this is a cut through one of the worst districts in London, and one that will have to be thoroughly cleared away, with all its wealth of wickedness, ere long, the incident is not remarkable. We cannot understand why a policeman's walk cannot be arranged to give protection to so useful an object as a drinking-fountain.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds of Balmoral on the morning after their arrival (Thursday evening). In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Louise drove to the woods of Aberfeldie, which were driven for deer. Sir George Grey accompanied the Prince Consort out shooting. The dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, Dr. Robertson, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household.

On Friday evening the Queen and the Princess Alice rode out, attended by Lady Churchill. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out deer-shooting.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Invercauld, and honoured Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson with a visit. The Prince Consort went out deer-talking.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort and the Royal family attended Divine service in the chapel of the castle.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds, as did also the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Prince Arthur.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort and the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur drove out. The Princess Alice and Princess Helena also drove out. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, Lord and Lady John Russell, Sir George Grey, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Princess Alice accompanied the Prince Consort out shooting.

The Earl Granville has arrived at Balmoral to relieve Sir George Grey as the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Leiningen have left Howchin's Hotel on a tour through Switzerland.

Her Excellency the Baroness Brunnow has been suffering from severe indisposition. Her Excellency was happily sufficiently recovered to receive their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia at dinner on the 2nd inst.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have arrived at Knowsley, from Taymouth Castle, the Marquis of Breadalbane's seat in Perthshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for their seat in Norfolk.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands, Hants.

Lady Peel has arrived in Whitehall-gardens from Vichy. Her Ladyship passed a few days in Paris on her way home.

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., is about to visit Canada. The right hon. Baronet will go out in the *Great Eastern* steam-ship on the 29th inst. from Holyhead.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, is about to marry Lady Louisa Hamilton, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The parish church of Braceborough was reopened on Thursday, after having undergone extensive repairs.

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol are about to carry out great improvements in their cathedral, involving a complete rearrangement of its interior.

A new church is about to be erected at Hawkhurst, entirely at the expense of the Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, the Incumbent.

On Thursday week the chancel of the parish church of Sidbury, near Sidmouth, Devon, was reopened, after having been thoroughly restored. The day was celebrated by a full afternoon service.

Last Friday's *Gazette* announces the conveyance to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by the Bishop of Durham, of the estates of that see, subject to certain conditions mentioned in a scheme for the re-endowment of the bishopric with real estates.

A new church has just been consecrated by the Bishop of St. Asaph at Sam, Montgomeryshire. The edifice stands on the north side of the road leading from Newtown to Bishop's Castle.

The fine triplet east window of the Priory Church at Sherborne, near Basingstoke, has recently been filled with stained glass, as a memorial of the late Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, whose remains lie in the churchyard.

The Right Rev. Bishop Carr, Rector of Bath, and formerly Bishop of Bombay, died on Monday morning, at his residence in Lansdown Crescent, Bath. About three weeks ago the right rev. gentleman was seized with paralysis, and he has since remained in a precarious state. The bells of the several churches were tolled during the day, and most of the principal shops were partially closed in respect for the venerable deceased.

The large east window of St. Sepulchre's Church is to be executed in painted glass by Lavers and Barrard. The centre will represent three large subjects, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, of the Crucifixion, Entombment, and Ascension of our Lord. The sides will represent the twelve Apostles, with busts of Moses and Elias. In the circular head will appear a bust of our Lord in majesty, with angels, cherubim and seraphim in adoration. The window will cost between £300 and £400.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. G. Caulfield to be Rector and Vicar of Ballyloughloe, Meath; Rev. J. A. Coghlan to Pakefield, Suffolk; Rev. W. N. Lucas to Burgh St. Margaret with St. Mary, and of Billochby, Norfolk; Rev. P. A. Singer to Stackallen, Meath; Rev. E. Smythies to Hathern. *Vicarage*: The Rev. H. Brown to Nettlehead, Norfolk. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. H. S. Leo-Warner to Little Walsingham, Norfolk; Rev. W. Stone to St. Paul, Haggerstone, London.

A LIFE-BOAT AT EXMOUTH.—A beautiful life-boat has just been presented to the town of Exmouth by Lady Rolle. On Monday morning last her Ladyship took a voyage in the new craft. The boat was subsequently brought alongside a vessel, and there, with the aid of tackling, she was after some difficulty capsized; but she instantly self-righted, and self ejected the water thus shipped in a few seconds. This operation excited some applause. Successful experiments were also made with cork lifebelts, which each man of the crews of the society's boats is now always required to wear before going afloat in the life-boat. The life-boat is a beautiful craft; she is thirty feet long by six and a half broad, and was built by Forrest of Limehouse, after the plan of the boat now adopted by the institution. The life-boat house is a commodious and handsome building. The cost of the life-boat, carriage, and boat-house was munificently presented to the Royal National Life-boat Institution by Lady Rolle. There is probably not a more complete life-boat station on the coasts of the United Kingdom than that at Exmouth.

RESPIRE OF DR. SMETHURST.—After a careful consideration of the evidence taken at the trial, as well as of the opinions which since the trial have been elicited from the most eminent medical men, that the death of Miss Banks might have been produced by natural causes, it has been decided to respite the prisoner during her Majesty's pleasure, and this respite will probably result in a commutation of the capital sentence. A communication to this effect was made to the High Sheriff on Friday evening, and the welcome news was, of course, immediately transmitted to the prisoner in Horseman-lane Gaol.—It having been stated that "Dr. Julius and Mr. Bird waited on the Home Secretary with the view of undoing the effect of their evidence against Dr. Smethurst," Dr. Julius writes to the *Times* that they attended by request, and gave evidence corroborative of that they had given on the trial, adding, "I can truly say that neither Mr. Bird nor myself feel any desire to be relieved from a responsibility which has unavoidably been incurred by the discharge of a most painful duty to society and to ourselves as conscientious men. And I would also add that our opinions as to the cause of Miss Banks's death have not been in the slightest degree shaken."

PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—On Monday a drinking-fountain, erected at the expense of Mr. R. Stafford, was opened for the free use of the public in the Horseferry-road, Westminster. The fountain, which is set into the wall of the Grey-coat Hospital, is formed of white marble, inclosed in an oval-shaped bronze scroll of foliage and figures, most beautifully executed. A barometer and thermometer are placed one on each side of the fountain, and over it is a marble tablet bearing the following inscription:—"This fountain of pure water, erected by Robert Stafford for the benefit of his friends and fellow-parishioners in Westminster, with an earnest desire for their temporal and eternal welfare." Underneath the fountain is the single inscription, "Drinking-fountains Association, 1859." The fountain was opened unattended by the slightest ceremony.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Albion Hall, London-wall, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the erection of public drinking-fountains in the ward of Coleman-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hale. Mr. Ranford stated that it was proposed to erect three fountains in this ward, one at an expense of £50, and the others at an expense of £20 each. They had already subscriptions to the amount of £14, and promises of £10 or £15 more. The Rev. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Saunders, common councilman, and Mr. Haynes, addressed the meeting, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who subscribed five guineas towards the fountains.—The drinking-fountain recently erected in Endell-street, London, has been robbed of its cups, and otherwise injured, to the great annoyance of its generous donor, Mr. Marmaduke Langdale.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Mr. Nicol, of George-yard, Lombard-street, was committed for trial upon the charge of having converted to his own use a bill of lading for 148 chaldrons of coals, which had been intrusted to him as a balloo by Messrs. Fowles and Co., of Water-lane, Tower-street. Mr. Nicol has been admitted to bail.

AN ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER occurred at Pitt's-place, Battersea-fields. On Saturday last two young gentlemen had been shooting, and gave a girl the powder-flask and gun to take down stairs. While the powder-flask was still in her hand she ran to the fire to turn off some water, when a chance spark ignited the powder. The explosion threw her down violently, and set fire to her dress. She now remains in a very precarious state.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for the delivery the same evening in all suburbs of London, within six miles of St. Martin's-le-Grand, of letters and newspapers posted at a London receiving-house or pillar-box before 6 p.m., or at the principal office of the district to which they are addressed before 6.45 p.m., provided that they are fully prepaid by stamps; that they bear the proper initial letters; and that at any office where a separate box is provided for the district post they are dropped therein.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of 1711 children, 878 boys and 833 girls, were registered during last week in the metropolis.—The health of London is improving, and the mortality is below the average of the season. In each of the corresponding weeks of 1849 and 1854 between two and three thousand of the population died; in the week that ended on September 3, the registered deaths amounted to 1047. After excluding the years of epidemic cholera, this is 76 less than the average number (1123), corrected for increase of population.

CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Notice has been issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, that the annual six weeks' vacation will commence on Saturday (to-day). The Gallery will be reopened to the public on Monday, the 24th of October. A similar notice was issued to the public at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, where the English portion of the Gallery is deposited. During the recess the pictures will be removed to the temporary building at Kensington Gore from Marlborough House, the time having now arrived for the preparation of that edifice for the Prince of Wales.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The autumnal show of flowers and fruit which was held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday may be regarded as one of the great events of the season. Although the display of flowers lacked, perhaps, the grace and brilliancy which distinguish the spring and summer shows, yet it must, on the other hand, be admitted that the more sober tone of the show this week was far more satisfactory to the careful observer. A large proportion of the competitors were cottagers, and the specimens of cultivation exhibited by them would have been no disgrace to first-class horticulturists. There was a brilliant display of dahlias, cut roses, cockscombs, asters, ferns, and stove and greenhouse plants; and the fruit—consisting of apples, pears, nectarines, grapes, and a heap of other nice articles—looked as provocingly sour as it always does.

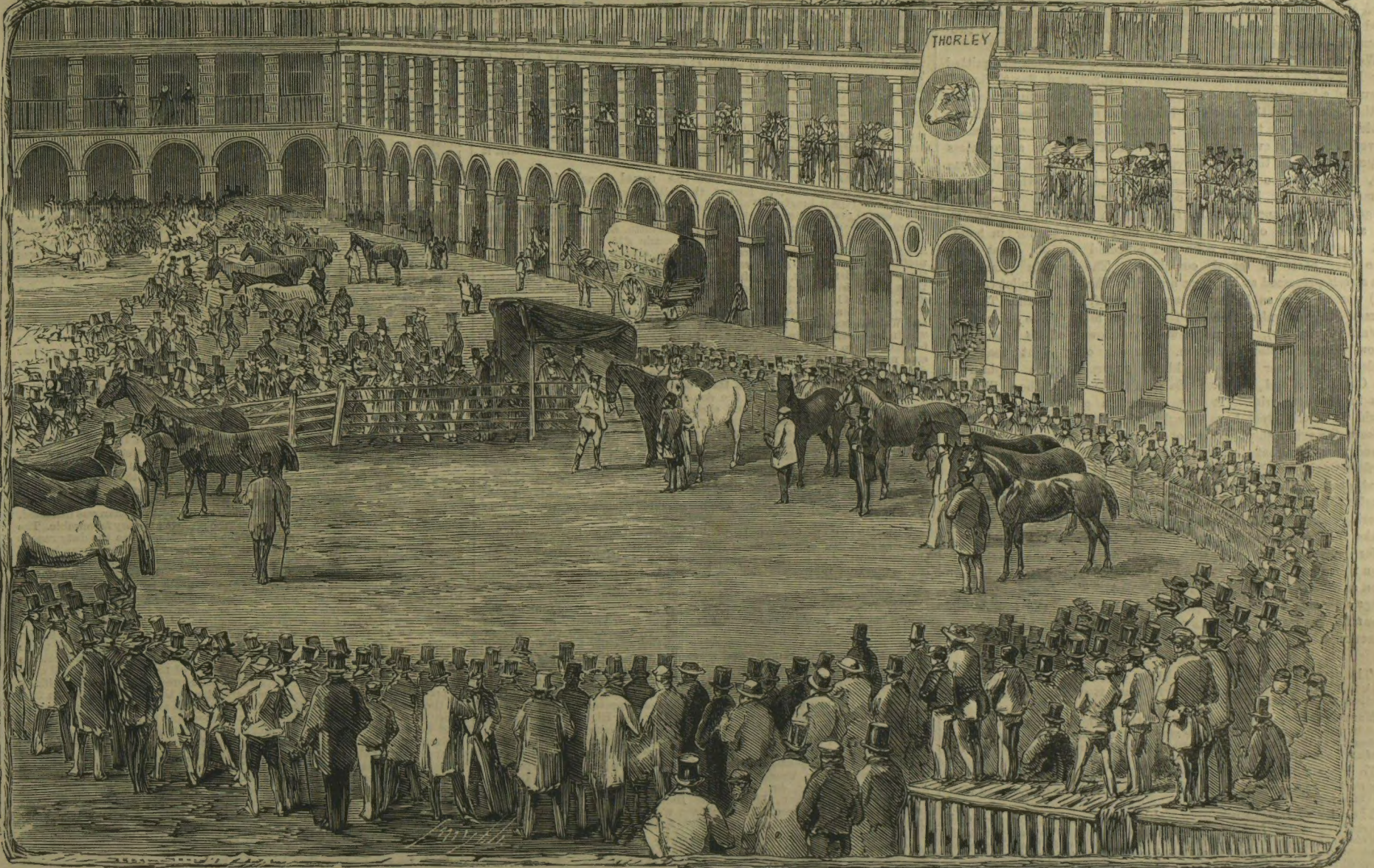
SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A POCKET-BOOK.—At Bow-street, on Wednesday, a well-dressed young urchin named John Williams, who said he lived at Fish-street-hill, was charged with picking a gentleman's pocket in Chancery-lane. Mr. Harrison stated that he was walking along Chancery-lane when he heard a cry of "Stop thief!" proceeding from a gentleman behind him, who was running after a boy. Witness, thinking to assist in the administration of justice, ran after the boy also. He was closing upon the fugitive, when the prisoner threw a pocket-book into the road. Witness thought it might be more desirable to secure the pocket-book than the lad, so he gave up the pursuit and picked up the book. On examining the article witness discovered that it was his own pocket-book, and that it was his own pocket that had been picked. The statement of the prosecutor was corroborated by the gentleman referred to, a solicitor in Lincoln's-inn, who had seen the prisoner take the pocket-book out of Mr. Harrison's coat-pocket. The case was remanded for a week.

FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of four and five o'clock, a fire of a rapidly destructive character, attended with a serious loss of property and fatal consequences to three persons, happened in the premises of Mr. J. Burton, wardrobe-maker, Waterloo-road. The discovery of the fire was made by a policeman. After some trouble the whole of the inmates were made sensible of their impending danger, when they made an attempt to descend by the staircase, but were met by such powerful bodies of smoke that they were compelled to retreat, and made an attempt to escape by the roof. At this moment a most agonising scene took place, when the smoke and fire were seen rushing out of the top window, and a person crying piteously for help. The fire-escapes arrived too late to be of use. As soon as the fire was sufficiently got under, search was made for the missing bodies. In the third-floor front, under the window, was found Edward Burton, aged twelve years; in the gutter was Mrs. Eliza Burton, aged, forty-eight years; and in her lap lay her daughter, Mrs. Reid, aged twenty-seven years. The two last unfortunate persons had endeavoured to effect their escape by climbing up the slanting slate roof.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The disgraceful disturbances in this church, consequent upon the varied character of the services performed by the High Church Rector and the Low Church afternoon lecturer, are repeated every Sunday. The clergyman who has officiated at the Rector's service on the last two Sundays has written to the papers, denying certain imputations as to the extreme character of the ritual observances, and charging the church authorities with not having properly performed their duty in repressing the "brawlers." This charge is denied by the churchwardens in a letter subsequently published.—The Bishop of London has written a long letter to Mr. Howell, vestry clerk of St. George's-in-the-East, respecting "the late disgraceful proceedings" in that parish; and in it he calls "on the churchwardens, at their peril, to do their duty in preserving order in the church, and bringing offenders to justice, according to the statute." On the other hand the Bishop "prohibits all unusual vestments in the celebration of Divine service." "If (continues the Bishop) the Rector and those who oppose him have any right Christian spirit they must be thoroughly ashamed of the state into which the parish is now brought." With respect to the Rev. F. G. Lee, that gentleman, the Bishop says, has no leave to minister in his diocese, and the Bishop has caused intimation to be sent to him to desist from so officiating until he obtains formal authority. Finally, the Bishop says, "My advice to the vestry is formally to request the Rector to join with them in submitting the whole case to my episcopal arbitration—both parties binding themselves to act as I direct."—A meeting of laymen who are in the habit of attending the services of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East has been held, at which the following resolution has been agreed:—"That an association be formed for the purpose of assisting in carrying on proceedings against all persons creating disturbances in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, and for such other purposes as the association may hereafter determine upon."—The *Guardian* newspaper thus comments on these irreligious dissensions:—"We have refrained hitherto from taking notice of the scandalous and disgraceful disturbances which have taken place in a London parish church (St. George's-in-the-East), in the hope that we should hear no more of them. This hope has, however, been continually disappointed. The church is filled Sunday after Sunday with a riotous and sacrilegious rabble, and the services are violently interrupted; a clergyman who holds an afternoon lectureship at the church, but has no other connection with it, is said to encourage these abominable proceedings; whilst the officiating clergy, against whom they are directed, persevere in the use of a dress for which antiquarian ritualists may possibly discover some authority, but which is now obsolete and strange. These appear to be the facts, so far as they can be made out from the common channels of information. Whether the churchwardens are in fault does not appear, the disturbances being such as could not be quelled without the vigorous assistance of the police. But of the clergy who conduct or are responsible for these services we must say that they put themselves out of the pale of that sympathy which we commonly feel for men of courage and learning who encounter risk and annoyance, not from vanity or the love of notoriety (for that no candid person will accuse them of), but from a high and unselfish motive. For a person may from such a motive make a martyr of himself for a crocheted; and when he exposes in such a cause not only himself but interests infinitely greater and higher than his own, the purity of his motive affords no excuse. A man is right, undoubtedly, in maintaining against all the world what he holds to be a vital truth; but nobody can imagine himself bound, in opposition to the whole practice of his church, to wear a garment that has not been seen for two hundred years; and nobody has a right upon his own judgment to stake on such an issue the peace of the church and the highest interests of religion. A clergyman who does so may, for aught we know, have the letter of the law, or a possible interpretation of it, in his favour; but he has against him not only the authority of his Bishop and all the Bishops of his Church, but that of universal and established usage and a thousand considerations of prudence, of common sense, of respect for the great principles he degrades and makes odious by trivial squabbles, of regard, we do not say for the prejudices, but for the natural and legitimate feelings and convictions, of his people. We have always plainly expressed our own opinion on this subject, and we hold in this case (as we have held in others of far greater importance) that nothing is more dangerous to truth than to support a man who is in the wrong because the opponents he has aroused against him are more in the wrong than he. Mr. King himself, in a letter addressed to us from Yarmouth, represents it, it will be seen, that these disorders arise entirely from the anger of the lecturer's partisans at his not being allowed to preach at the regular afternoon service, and have nothing to do with the vestments; and it appears that proceedings are about to be taken for the punishment of the rioters. Let them be punished by all means; but we recommend Mr. King to set himself right where he is now wrong, by discontinuing the use of ornaments which ought never to have been worn."



BANQUET TO THE CHIEFS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY, IN THE SALLE DES ETATS, AT THE NEW LOUVRE.—DRAWN BY M. BEAUCE AND M. THORIGNY.—SEE PAGE 251.



CATTLE SHOW AT HALIFAX — SEE PAGE 251.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A PUBLISHER and bookseller—a leading partner in a very eminent London firm—has just retired from business and the Row into private life, and, it is said, to a rural retreat. There are many, happily still alive, who recollect the firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Co. Hurst ceased to become a partner, and died almost a pauper. Rees accepted a heavy annuity on his retirement, relying too much on his Welsh-mutton constitution, and died two years after his retirement, equally to the grief and to the gain of Longman and Co. How Orme disappeared we cannot readily remember. But Brown has gone and Green remains. The firm is now Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. Brown was a Christ's Hospital boy, and rose to the position he held, and to the large fortune he possesses, by his skill in accounts, his admirable industry, and his undoubted honesty. The new partner, Mr. Roberts, was also a Blue-coat boy, and he, too, has risen to his well-deserved position by following the excellent example of his friend and brother Blue. This Christ's Hospital of ours has done of late very much for English literature. She has given us three of the most eminent writers of the nineteenth century—Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt; she gave us the ablest editor of the *Times* newspaper—Tom Barnes; and she has given us two partners in the richest publishing-house in the world. It is pleasant to think that the two *cashy* publishers and booksellers never fail to open their purses to deserving brother Blues.

Mr. Brown's recent retirement has been a leading subject of conversation in literary circles, and we therefore thus prominently refer to it. Mr. Brown, it is said, seldom pronounced judgment on a proffered manuscript or a published book. He kept to book-keeping—the very province he was master of. He was the Cocker and Bidder of the house. But Mr. Brown had a taste out of the Row. He was a bachelor, had made golden guineas of every un-called-in coin, and he collected coins. Mr. Brown carries away with him from Paternoster-row one of the largest and best-selected collection of coins ever formed by a private individual. It is, we are told, not equal to the collection formed by his friend and neighbour Thomas, once a grocer in Newgate-street, but it is still marvellously fine. Two hundred guineas for something unique or very rare, R.R., as collectors express their meaning by, was, in Mr. Disraeli's expressive language, a mere flea-bite to Mr. Brown. The uncurrent coin—almost priceless at an auction—which Mr. Brown carries away from the Row is a mere nothing, however, compared to the current coin lying in his name in dividends and balances. Long may he live to enjoy what he has earned honourably and laboriously!

We have been hitherto content to leave the removal of a distinguished writer from one house to another to the compilers of the "Court Guide" and the "Post-office Directory." But we cannot suffer a distinguished scholar to forsake a learned Inn of Court, where he has so long resided, for the unlearned luxuries of the West-end. The Rev. Alexander Dyce, the learned editor of Shakespeare, of Beaumont and Fletcher, and of many of those great men's friends and associates, has been flitting with a noble library from Gray's Inn to Paddington. Rumour asserts that a library was never before removed in so piecemeal a manner. Trust a professed packer of books!—No, not Mr. Dyce. Trust a long-loved and still-loved friend to assist him in the removal of his books!—No, not Mr. Dyce. Our well-skilled English scholar trusts to his pockets—and ample they are—his arm-pits, and his hands. It is in this careful way that a careful scholar removes volumes not readily to be replaced—volumes, it is said, designed for the Bodleian.

Artists are remarking that it says little for the taste of Lord Northwick, and perhaps less for the taste of purchasers, that the highest price given at the recent Thirlstone House sale should have been given for a Carlo Dolci. The price was two thousand and ten guineas. Is any Carlo, it is asked, worth that sum? Could not Lord Northwick have secured, when expending upwards of one hundred thousand pounds on pictures, a better picture than a two-thousand-pound picture?

We were on the *Great Eastern* on Wednesday last when she quitted her home off Deptford, and Messrs. Brunel and Scott Russell entrusted a long anxiety and a noble offspring to the impure waters of the Thames and the blue and bright waters of all seas. What a noble sight it was to see her! As she left her moorings, and must move if she would ever move, there was in every heart a breathless suspense. When the first movement or symptom of motion was felt, the suspense instantaneously ceased, and what was a momentary doubt became a confirmed certainty. What privileged visitors appeared to feel was fin no way shared, as far as we could observe, by the men who had her in hand. Mr. Scott Russell was as calm and collected as all great men have ever been on great occasions. The captain (Harrison) was as self-possessed as Neptune himself. The Trinity pilot (Atkinson) was as calm as Father Thames himself, and Father Thames seemed to recognise the mastery over him. The American captain (Cornstock), was no unworthy follower of his friend and fellow-seaman Captain Harrison. It was only right that the noblest vessel ever built should be governed by a captain of the Old World and by a captain of the New. Father Thames was in his best trim. It was, indeed, a great scene. What would Peter the Great have thought, who left Moscow for Deptford to learn the art of shipbuilding, of a scene like that at Deptford on Tuesday last? What a chronicle of its first voyage from the Pool to Purfleet would Mr. Pepys have made! All you great shipbuilders in wood, dead and living, what think you of this triumph? When King Charles I. was King the floating curiosity off Deptford—in the very moorings the *Great Eastern* lay—was the ship in which Sir Francis Drake in the reign of Queen Elizabeth went round the world. At Oxford you may see a chair, with a clever copy of verses by Cowley upon it, made from this very ship of Drake's. It is properly looked upon as a fitting memorial of a noble deed. When science has full wings a century hence (perhaps less) a chair from the iron of the *Great Eastern* may become—as come it will—the mere curiosity of a museum.

The remains of the late Leigh Hunt were interred on Thursday week in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral was strictly confined to the relatives of the deceased.

Mary Newnes, a woman who for the last thirteen years had been in the service of the late Dowager Countess of Norbury, and whose husband was the Countess's coachman, committed suicide last week from grief at the death of her mistress.

To free a turnip-field from caterpillars, according to the *Sussex Gazette*, turn in a drove of ducks when hungry. "Five ducks to an acre are sufficient."

The City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps has now received the sanction of her Majesty through the Secretary for War, and is to hold the eleventh place in the rifle volunteer force of Great Britain. The regiment is to consist of 1000 men, besides officers, is to be divided into ten companies, and is to take precedence of any other rifle volunteer force that may be raised in the city of Edinburgh. Efforts are also being made in Edinburgh to establish one or two artillery companies, in addition to the Mid Lothian Coast Volunteer Artillery, which at present numbers about 140 men.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTH-EASTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second exhibition of this society was held on Monday, when there were abundance of flowers, both in cut blooms, bouquets, and in pots. There was an ample exhibition of fruit and vegetables, and an excellent marquee erected for the show. Mr. W. Huggins, of the Holly Tree, kindly lent his grounds for the occasion, which were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

CIVIC BANQUET AT LEEDS.—On Friday se'night the Mayor of Leeds (Sir Peter Fairbairn) entertained the Lord Lieutenant of the Riding (Earl Fitzwilliam), the members for the West Riding and West Riding boroughs, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of the Riding, the Corporation of Leeds, the Borough Justices, and other guests, to the number of about 200, at a banquet in the Victoria Hall.

INVERNESS FARMER SOCIETY SHOW.—The annual cattle show of this society took place at Inverness on Friday week, and was considered the best, particularly in shorthorns, that has taken place since the formation of the society. It is a gratifying feature in these local competitions that almost every year shows an improvement upon its predecessor, the value of good breeds, and the art of rearing stock, being now more carefully attended to.

THE STEPHENSON MONUMENT.—Mr. Lough has completed a model of the statue of George Stephenson, with its pedestal, the monument intended for Newcastle-on-Tyne. The height of the figure is 7 feet 3 inches; but the actual casting model will measure 10 feet high. The figure is upright, and attired in modern costume, with a plaid crossing the chest from the left shoulder: the right hand, holding a pair of callipers, rests on the breast, and the left on a locomotive engine of very early form. The pedestal intended for the support of this statue presents at its four angles types of the labour necessary to engineering works; these are, accordingly, a navy, a blacksmith, a pitman, and an engineer.

MISTAKING BELLADONNA FOR BLACKBERRIES.—Last week some children belonging to the town of Sevenoaks went out blackberry-gathering, and one of them, a lad about ten years of age, was induced to eat some berries which he found growing in Knole-park, and which proved to be the belladonna, or deadly nightshade. The poisonous effect of the berries soon became visible, and shortly after his arrival home he appeared in a state of extreme intoxication. This was afterwards followed by great delirium and total blindness, although the eyelids were widely extended, as if in earnest gaze. For some time his life was despaired of, but owing to the unremitting attention of the parish surgeon the lad is going on favourably, although still in a precarious condition.

SALTLEY REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—The foundation stone of the Staffordshire wing of the Reformatory Institution, at Saltley, near Birmingham, was laid on Monday, by the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, in the presence of Lord Lyttelton, Lord Naas, M.P., and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Charles Ratcliff addressed some remarks to the company, illustrative of the usefulness of the institution since its foundation; and, upon his invitation and that of Mr. Thomas Bagnall, the company were afterwards entertained at luncheon, Mr. Ratcliff occupying the chair. Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Adderley, Lord Naas, and the chairman, addressed those present. The latter gentleman, in the course of his speech, gave a number of interesting statistics in reference to reformatories.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The proceedings of the annual meeting for the present year commenced on Wednesday with a trial of implements, which took place in a field in the suburbs of Liverpool, and the show of stock takes place near the Edge-hill station, at a convenient distance from the centre of the town. Great exertions have been made by the local committee to render this meeting worthy of its predecessors, and a large sum has been obtained for the purpose of giving special prizes. The exhibition of cattle, poultry, and implements took place on Thursday, upon a large plot of land at Edge-hill, between Edge-lane and Wavertree-road. In the evening the usual dinner took place in a monster tent pitched upon the ground. Many noblemen and gentlemen interested in the promotion of agriculture were present. The show was continued on Friday.

OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.—REPRESENTATION TO THE LEGISLATURE.—A meeting of the Liverpool magistrates was held on Tuesday for the consideration of this question, several recent cases having shown the great defects of the existing international laws of this country and the United States. Mr. Aikin said that a very important suggestion had been made by Mr. Garnet, the magistrates' clerk—viz., that the American and British Ministers and Consuls should be empowered, on statements of outrages on the high seas being made to them, to take immediate action in the American or British Courts as the case might require, and that thus neither the delinquents nor the witnesses might be suffered to escape or be dispersed on the arrival of the vessel at port. The suggestion met with the approval of the Bench, and it was resolved to make a representation framed upon it to the Government.

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.—The southern part of the ground in possession of the Excavation Committee is in course of exploration, and has already presented interesting discoveries. A street has been met with running eastward from the Watling-street road, and bounded, apparently, on the south by houses. This street appears also to form the southern limit of the great building containing so many hypocausts. Upwards of 200 feet of wall have been uncovered within the last few days, and in a very short period a far better notion may be formed of the buildings hitherto laid bare. The excavations are now being carried on southward along the line of the main street (the modern Watling-street road). Objects of rather a new character are met with in this part of the excavations, such as spears and javelins, pickaxes of curious form, and other implements. Among other objects is a lady's bracelet, elegantly formed, of twisted brass, the two ends of which fasten with a small hook and eye. The great number of pieces of bone and horn found scattered about, which have been sawed and cut, and some of them partly turned in a lathe, is very remarkable, and seems to show that somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of the present excavations there must have been a manufactory of objects made of such materials. Another reservoir for water, much deeper than the former, has been found at the southern part of the great building, and goes much towards confirming the conjecture that it was an establishment of public baths.

CATTLE FAIR AT BARNET.—At the usual yearly fair, which commenced on Monday, at Barnet, the following were some of the stock prices:—Hereford beasts: Well-bred bullocks for stall-breeding, £16 to £18; useful grazing steers, £11 to £14; stock heifers, £10 to £11. Devon steers: Well-grown beasts, £15 to £18; plain ditto, £12 to £15; and cross-bred ditto, £9 to £11. Durham beasts made £15 to £17; ditto cows, £13 to £15. Well-grown steers, £11 to £13; choice selections, £15; and useful heifers, £8 to £10; yearlings, £4 to £5. Scotch cattle: Runts—these ill-lipped beasts, fresh from the highlands, were in active request; those fresh from grazing quarters made £5 to £9; and well-conditioned ditto, £10 to £12. Welsh cattle: Many large herds of black stock sold off at £7 to £9 a head; three-year-old bullocks fetched £9 to £13; heifers, £7; and Welsh cows in full milk, £8 to £11. Milch cows: This class of stock was in high demand, in consequence of the eagerness of London milkmen to secure them; choice-bred shorthorn cows in full milk and a calf by their side made from £17 to £20; large-framed Yorkshire cows in full profit, £20 to £23; and selections of choice beasts, £25. The counties of Hereford and Devon contributed some of their best grazing beasts, and were the principal suppliers of cattle to the demands. Yorkshire was fully represented by a field of excellent and choice-bred milch cows. The fair was resumed on Tuesday and Wednesday morning for the sale of stock and horses, and although a very large clearance of cattle had been effected on Monday, yet many droves of black stock, Scotch cattle, and home-bred steers remained on offer, and dealers, rather than hold over, sold off at slightly reduced prices. The attendance of buyers was less numerous than on Monday. There was a very large show of horses, for which there was a steady, but by no means active, demand. High prices were asked, but considerable abatement was made. The horse-racing came off as usual on the third day.

THE BRAEMAR DISPLAYING.—This annual meeting—certainly, so far as situation and display of the Scottish national garb are concerned, the best entitled of all such assemblages to be styled "Highland Gathering"—was held in front of the old Castle of Mar, Deeside, on Thursday week. The weather was not at all favourable, a thick, wetting mist floated about all day, and slight showers of rain fell occasionally. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a good turn out of spectators, many tourists, enjoying holidays in the Highlands, so arranging their journey as to be at Braemar about the beginning of September. Besides seeing the clans in array (a somewhat helter-skelter array generally, with but a very small touch of the martial about it), and witnessing the games, there is also the chance of the Queen and Royal family being present, mingling familiarly with their Highland subjects—always a pleasant sight. But it was not seen on Thursday, the fatigue of the previous day's long and not altogether comfortable journey to Balmoral having no doubt prevented her Majesty from honouring the gathering. About midday the Highlanders began to muster, but not in their usual strength, the Strathdon and Cragievar men, with their chiefs, Sir C. Forbes of Newe and Sir W. Forbes of Fintray, being absent, better occupied, it may be presumed, with their harvesting operations. When the competition commenced, among those present were the Earl and Countess of Fife, Viscount Macduff, the Hon. George S. Duff, Captain Duncan, Camperdown, &c., from Mar Lodge; Mrs. Farquharson, Messrs. and Misses Farquharson, Hon. Nisbet Hamilton, Major Fraser, Captain Suttie, &c., from Invercauld House; Lord Ward, the Hon. Mr. Dudley, the Hon. Mrs. and Misses Villiers, the Rev. T. L. Cloughon and the Hon. Mrs. Cloughon; the Hon. Captain Hanbury, M.P., &c., from Comdaven. The games were very stiffly contested, the tests of strength, of course, developing the powers of the stalwart islanders to most advantage. Where art or agility came into play the Highlanders have no chance with their comparatively miniature brethren from the city. The dancing was, however, very good, and was rendered additionally interesting by some of the nobler scions of the "houses" present joining in the contest. The meeting concluded with a ball held in the evening in the romantic old stronghold of Mar.

The Finance Committee of the Liverpool Town Council have directed the Corporation surveyor to confer with the Wellington Testimonial Committee for the purpose of providing a suitable site for the statue of the late Duke.

The foundation-stone of a new United Presbyterian church was laid on Tuesday at Birkenhead. There was a numerous attendance of the members of the Presbyterian body on the occasion.

One of the wings of the Oatlands Park Hotel was almost totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Happily no lives were lost, nor will the business of the hotel be affected by the disastrous event.

The other day, as an express train from London to Haverford-west approached the River Cleddon, it was observed that the drawbridge was raised. The train was then distant about 100 yards from the terrible danger in front. The driver turned off the steam, and all the brakes were instantly applied, and the engine was brought to a dead stand when within a foot of the opening.

THE LEEDS MURDER.—Charles Normington, who is in custody at Leeds charged with the robbery and murder of an old man named Broughton, has admitted that he was present when the crime was perpetrated, but says that he was not the man who used the hogstake or bludgeon.

ANDOVER AND REDBRIDGE RAILWAY.—Lord Palmerston has appointed Tuesday, the 20th inst., to cut the first turf of this railway at Romsey. This line, which is to commence at and pass through Broadlands, his Lordship's park in Hampshire, is to be made by the conversion of the Andover canal into a railway. It will be on the broad gauge, and the contract for its construction is taken by Mr. Hattersley at £6000 a mile, rendering it one of the cheapest lines in England.

BURY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday the second exhibition for the present season connected with the Bury Floral and Horticultural Society was held in the lecture-hall of the Bury Athenaeum. The show of fruit and vegetables was superior in quantity and quality to former exhibitions. Some beautiful baskets of cut flowers were exhibited, the first prize being awarded to Jonathan Openshaw, Esq.; the second to William Bland, Esq.; the third to the Rev. J. Walker; and the fourth to the Rev. E. J. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES AT WICK.—A very serious disturbance, said to have originated in attacks made upon several parties of Highland fishermen, occurred in Wick, or rather in Pulteney-town, on Saturday night. Cries of murder were heard in the different streets, and, as far as is yet known, nine men have been seriously injured—five of them stabbed, and the others struck with deadly weapons. All the victims are Highlanders. It is hoped, however, that all the wounded will recover. Two men have been taken into custody, and rewards have been offered for the discovery and conviction of the persons engaged in the assaults.

OPENING OF THE NEWTOWN AND LLANDLOES RAILWAY.—The formal opening of this railway was celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday (last week), with great spirit. The line is nearly twelve miles long, and connects the manufacturing towns of Newtown and Llandloes, in the county of Montgomery. The formal ceremony of opening the line was performed by Mrs. Owen, of Glanvener Hall, near Newtown; and afterwards a very large party partook of luncheon; G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., chairman of the company, presided, supported by Colonel Herbert Wynn, M.P., Mr. D. Pugh, M.P., &c. The mid-Wales station of the line was commenced on Friday week.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A MAIL.—An attempt at robbery, which in its daring recalls the exploits of the old race of highwaymen, was made between Cowbridge and Bridgend, Glamorganshire, on Saturday last. The mail-cart was being driven from the former to the latter place, when three ruffians attempted to plunder the vehicle. A sturdy blow from a heavily-loaded whip and a fleet horse, however, frustrated the designs of these modern Turpins, who soon afterwards directed their efforts against a butcher named Jones. The mail-driver had, however, raised the alarm, and a gentleman and two mounted policemen arrived just in time to save Jones's head and pocket. The highwaymen are now in safe custody.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—A young lady, residing with her friends near Cork, was so horribly burnt on Friday se'night that she expired in a few hours. She had gone into the kitchen to superintend some preserve-making, when her light dress caught fire. Her piercing screams brought the footman to her assistance, who endeavoured to extinguish the flame, but ineffectually, as the poor girl in her agonies rushed from him and ran out of the kitchen enveloped in fire. Her sister, a young girl of fourteen years of age, being in one of the bedrooms, and hearing the screams, snatched a blanket from the bed, ran down stairs with it, flung it over her, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the young lady had been so severely burnt as to render all chance of recovery hopeless.

THE BRISTOL GREAT SEPTEMBER LEATHER FAIR. one of the largest in the kingdom, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was attended by dealers from all parts of the kingdom. The stocks of dressing leathers brought forward were considerable, and a fair amount of business was done, but without any improvement on the recent values. Of calf skins the fair was completely cleared, the late quotations being fully supported. The stocks of sole leather and offal offering were smaller than for many years past. Foreign raw hides are still very high, and the stocks at this port very limited. There was a great deal of valonia offering, but some of it was of inferior quality. Some sales were effected at prices ranging from £14 to £17 per ton. Sicily shumac was offered in quantity, and, as importers submitted to a trifling reduction in value, a good deal changed hands, at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt., being a decline of 6d. from the topmost value. There was not much doing in bark. On the whole the prospects of the trade seem hopeful, and a good autumn trade promised.

FLOWER-SHOW AT BLANDFORD.—On Tuesday the first show of the Blandford Horticultural Society was held in the new Corn Exchange, Blandford. There was a large number of distinguished visitors, and not less than fourteen hundred persons visited the show during the afternoon. The collection of cut flowers was very large and beautiful, several of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood contributing gigantic baskets and bouquets. The fruits and vegetables were very fine. There was a large show of honey in comb, one specimen alone weighing 174 lbs., taken without destroying the bees. At the same end of the room was a vivarium containing specimens of every kind of fresh-water fish, and which attracted much attention, contributed by Mr. Shipp. The shrubs, ferns, and evergreens which surrounded and decorated the hall were very choice, and some very rare plants were shown. Amongst them we noticed a specimen of Kaffir corn, grown, by Mr. H. F. Fisher, from seed sent over in an ostrich shell from Central Africa. The number of prizes to cottage gardeners was seventy-nine, and to amateurs fifty-one—besides four extra prizes. There were forty amateur and eighty-eight cottage exhibitors. The judges were Messrs. Leech (gardener to Lord Portman, at Bryanston) and Norris (gardener to Baron Hambro', at Milton Abbas). The decorations were very tasteful, and arranged much to the credit of the Messrs. Gill, nurserymen, Blandford, who were also large contributors of cut flowers, &c. The complete success of the show was mainly due to the Mayor and Corporation, its promoters, who were indefatigable in their exertions for many weeks previous; and the committee—Messrs. W. Shipp, —Durden, W. H. Abbott, W. Smith, W. C. Fincham, and J. V. Daniels, hon. sec.—deserve the best thanks of the neighbourhood for an exhibition which, at this season of the year, it would be impossible to surpass in the county. Eyers' band was in attendance, and played throughout the afternoon.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS.—From every district in Kent we hear that the hops are rapidly ripening. A few cold and wet nights last week operated as a check, but since then we have had warm weather, which is doing for the hops all that can be desired. In most of the districts in West Kent picking has already begun. In East Kent the leading planters commence either on Wednesday or Thursday next. We hear that an appearance of vermin in a few grounds has induced an earlier picking than was intended, but, in the great majority of instances, the reports are very favourable. The quality of the hops will certainly be good. At Maidstone the duty ranges even higher than last week, and at Canterbury on Saturday it was backed at £270,000. From Sussex we hear that picking has generally commenced, and that there is every prospect of a full crop. The *South-Eastern Gazette* says:—"The hop-picking in most of the districts, both in East and West Kent, is now general. Many growers commenced at the latter part of last week, and a considerably larger number yesterday (Monday). As yet we hear no complaints of the weight of the produce, and the crop generally is said to be of finer quality than usual, as well as large, and likely, therefore, to give a heavy duty; but many plantations are stated to be affected with red mould, which it is feared is increasing in the localities where it already exists, although the majority of the grounds are still clear and sound. As the hops hang fair, and have clustered well, the season is likely to prove a profitable one for the pickers, should the weather continue fine. Of the number of pickers to whom employment is given every autumn in order to assist in securing the crop, some idea may be formed from the fact that between Wednesday week and Sunday night last no less than 10,000 arrived by railway train at the Maidstone station alone, on the South-Eastern line; to say nothing of the multitudes who are conveyed by light carts and waggons supplied by the planters, those who reach their destination on foot, and the local population of the districts, a very large proportion of whom are employed on the in-gathering. Of the prospects of the planters no very correct estimate can be formed at present, since, although the yield will undoubtedly be large, the area under cultivation is considerably smaller than in former years, and the quality is so far superior that competition from abroad is wholly out of the question; while the demand for first-rate samples has been greatly increased of late by the manufacture of pole ale for exportation, that beverage being much in request on the continent of Europe, as well as in America and the British colonies. The remarks above made, with respect to the crop in Kent, are generally applicable also to the surrounding districts in Sussex and Surrey, where hop-picking has also commenced, with the prospect of a large crop of excellent quality."

LEIGH HUNT.

JAMES HENRY LEIGH HUNT, better known as Leigh Hunt, distinguished as a writer of English poetry and English prose, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, a clergyman of the Church of England, by his wife—a brunette with fair eyes, and hair blacker than is seen of English growth, and a strong love of English verse. He was born the 19th of October, 1784, at Southgate, in Middlesex, where his father was living at the time as tutor to the Hon. James Henry Leigh, nephew to the last Duke of Chandos and father of Mr. Chandos Leigh. It was from this Mr. Leigh that the future poet received his name.

"My ancestors on the father's side," he tells us in his delightful autobiography, "were Tories and Cavaliers who fled from the tyranny of Cromwell and settled in Barbadoes." We mention this inasmuch as Mr. Hunt to the last continued to carry, as did his brother John, a West Indian look.

At eight years of age Leigh was sent to the noble foundation of Christ's Hospital. Here he received the whole of his education, and stood as Deputy Grecian between Mitchell, the learned translator of Aristophanes, and Thomas Barnes, the late editor of the *Times*, who at Cambridge ran Bishop Blomfield so very hard.

Leigh at his leaving stood first Deputy Grecian, would have risen to the rank of Grecian and have been sent to Cambridge as Mitchell and Barnes were sent, but for an impediment in his speech, which unfitted him for the Church. Charles Lamb rose to the same rank a few years before, and left the school for a like reason. Lamb never conquered the impediment in his speech, but Hunt did before he arrived at manhood.

Mr. Hunt was fifteen years of age when he left Christ's Hospital school. He had been distinguished at school for his English verses, and continued to court the Muse with great assiduity ever after. His mother encouraged him; and his father, in the year 1802, collected his son's poems, and published them by subscription. The volume is a handsome octavo, and bears this title—"Juvenilia; or, a Collection of Poems written between the ages of twelve and sixteen by J. H. L. Hunt, late of the Grammar School, Christ's Hospital. Dedicated, by permission, to James Henry Leigh, Esq., nephew of the late Duke of Chandos." The motto is from Akenside, and the poet's portrait, in an oval, painted by R. Bowyer (miniature-painter to the King), and engraved on copper by Parker, faces the title. There is a long list of subscribers, with little flattering descriptions affixed to the names of the most eminent. These were written by the father.

Of this volume of "Juvenilia" the author was accustomed to say that he was not more proud of it when young than ashamed of it when old. The longest piece is an allegorical poem in two cantos, called "The Palace of Pleasure," written, as he avows, in imitation of Spenser. It was from reading Spenser when a boy that he caught that rhythmical ear which never deserted him, mingling alike in his verse and his prose.

He was yet unfitted with an aim, and was on the look-out for some permanent appointment which would allow him to cultivate literature on something more than a little porridge. His fate was soon determined. His brother John was, in the year 1802, out of his time as an apprentice to Reynell the printer. Leigh loved literature; and, in the year 1803, the two brothers started a weekly newspaper in London, called the *News*. Leigh wrote the theatrical criticisms, which soon attracted attention by their skill, their severity, and their fearlessness. The best of his criticisms were soon afterwards collected into a volume, and are still read by those who are curious concerning the history of the English stage.

The *News* existed rather than flourished for two years, and then dropped—the two brothers uniting their forces in 1808 in a better paper, and one which still flourishes vigorously: this was the *Examiner*. Leigh now turned political writer as well; and though his heart, he tells us, was very little with politics, his pen was compelled to be. He wrote sharp things. "Of all monarchs since the revolution," he writes, "the successor of King George the Third would have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." This gave offence, and Mr. Attorney's attention was called to it. One more distasteful to the expected successor of his Royal father was written in ridicule of a passage in the *Morning Post*, wherein the then Prince of Wales is called "a charmer of hearts and an Adonis of loveliness." Leigh, parodying the words, distinguished "this Adonis of loveliness" as "a corpulent man of fifty." The libel for which he and his brother were indicted appeared in the *Examiner* of March 22, 1812, and the result of their trial was two years' imprisonment each in separate gaols, and a fine of £500 each. "At the sound of two years' imprisonment in separate gaols," Leigh writes, "my brother and myself instinctively pressed each other's arm. It was a heavy blow; but the pressure that acknowledged it encouraged the resolution to bear it; and I do not believe either of us interchanged a word afterwards on the subject."

Horse-monger-lane Gaol was the prison of the two Hunts, and here the two brothers remained from the 3rd of February, 1813, to the 3rd of February, 1815. Leigh hired a better kind of room in the gaol, papered it with a rose-covered paper, had his mignonette, some of his favourite books, and a piano. Here he was visited by Lord Byron and Tom Moore; here Jeremy Bentham called to play at rackets with him; here he wrote verses, sung, and played; and here his wife (the daughter of Hunter, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard) was confined of a daughter.

While in prison he published a little lively poem, called "The Feast of the Poets," written in imitation of Suckling's "Session of the Poets." "You are hardly fair to Rogers," Byron writes to him; "why tea? You might surely have given him supper—if only a sandwich."

On leaving prison he published, with Murray, of Albemarle-street, the best of his poems, "Rimini." The dedication, commencing "My dear Byron," gave great offence. Gifford attacked the poem in the *Quarterly Review*, Murray's property; and Theodore Hook extemporised these lines upon it:—

O, jiminny, jiminny,
What a jiminny, jiminny,
Story of Rimini.

As a pecuniary speculation the poem was a failure, but it has since taken permanent root in public esteem.

For reasons of many kinds—partly on account of the state of his health, and partly on account of pecuniary difficulties—he forsook the *Examiner*; and, impelled by necessity, started a small weekly paper on the plan of the periodical essayists. This was the *Indicator*. "The *Indicator*," he writes in after life, "is, I fear, the best of my works: so hard is it for one who has grown up in the hope of being a poet, to confess that the best things he has done have been in prose." The *Indicator* has been reprinted, and well deserved its second title, as a "Miscellany for Fields and Firesides."

It was at this time (1817-1819) that he made the acquaintance of two men, considerably younger than himself, with whose names his own will continue to be commingled for good and for evil as long as English literature exists—John Keats and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Keats, who had already celebrated Hunt's release from prison by a sonnet, in 1817, dedicated in verse his first volume of poems to his new friend. Shelley paid him a like honour, but also did more than Keats could afford to do—he gave him money, and kept his head above water and executions.

The friendship with Shelley had not been long formed before Shelley left England for Italy, never to return. Shelley was much with Byron, and the literature of the day was not unfrequently a subject of conversation with them. Leigh Hunt and his talents and his difficulties were often mentioned. Both corresponded with Hunt, and Hunt was soon induced to pack up his household treasures and start for Italy with them, his wife, and children. This visit to Italy gave rise to the *Liberal*—to Byron's estrangement from his old publisher, Mr. Murray—to the publication in the *Liberal* of "The Vision of Judgment" and to "Don Juan," to bickerings between Byron and Hunt—and, finally, to a book by Mr. Hunt, after Lord Byron's death, upon Lord Byron, which occasioned much personal criticism, and did Mr. Hunt, on the whole, no good with the public.

The book to which we refer appeared in 1828, and is entitled "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and of his Visit to Italy." Tom Moore forestalled its publication by a copy of bitter verses entitled "The Living Dog and the Dead Lion." The account of Byron is tinged with ungrateful asperity. The notices of Shelley and Keats, and Coleridge and Lamb,

are, on the other hand, touched throughout with hearty love and admiration. But the best part of the book is his recollections of his own life. His account of Christ's Hospital is hardly inferior to the recollections of the same school by Charles Lamb.

While Hunt was in Italy—where he remained some three years, and was present at the burning of Shelley's body—he was attacked (by Lockhart, it is believed) in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, in a series of savage articles called "The Cockney School of Poetry." Hunt was held up as the king of this school. There was as much wit as malice in the articles, and Hunt is said to have felt them severely. Hunt drew the indignation of the critics of the north upon him by talking incessantly of "the farm fields of Hampstead," and by writing as if all sublimity and beauty were confined to the northern division of Middlesex—to Hampstead and Highgate, to Hornsey and his native Southgate. When the author of "The Seasons" was told that the author of "Leonidas" was engaged on an epic, he exclaimed in loud surprise, "He writes an epic—the fellow who has never seen a mountain!" When the Cockney school articles were written Leigh Hunt had never been twelve miles beyond London.

We have said that Mr. Hunt's book on Byron did him no good with the public, and we may now add that it did him, though it went to a second edition, no good with the publishers. Failing health added to the necessities of a man who had to live by his pen, and such in 1830 were his necessities that his friends induced him to revise and collect his poems and publish them by subscription. This he was induced to do. "If," says the prospectus, "Mr. Leigh Hunt may with the strictest truth be ranked among the least querulous of the writers who have suffered adversity, his friends feel themselves bound to state that one of the reasons is to be found in the extreme nature of that adversity, and the patience which it has rendered necessary. And they have obtained his permission to be explicit on this point, for the interest of his family. His own wants and habits are those of the simplest scholar; the economy of his house exemplary, and taxed to its uttermost; but his family is large, his health has been severely injured by constant mental exertion; and though the whole of his debts are over-calculated at eight hundred pounds, yet the unceasing demands which they keep up anticipate his earnings in the most frightful manner, subjecting him to the pettiest and most mortifying necessities, doubling and trebling his difficulties with expenses of law, keeping his family at a stand when they ought to be moving forward, and thus producing a constant state of united labour and alarm, the consequences of which it might be very painful to contemplate. He has been in this state for years—his health gradually declining!"

The result of a public appeal was a subscription sufficient to assist Mr. Hunt all but permanently, and the appearance in 1832 of a very handsome octavo volume of his poetical works. His old antagonist, Tom Moore, "the lion of the perfumed locks," was among the subscribers.

His life from this time forth was that of a recluse removing—we cannot catalogue how often—from one house in the suburbs of London to another. He was sometimes in lodgings, sometimes in a rented house—cheerful, and always with a book or a pen in his hand. The last twenty-five years of his life were spent chiefly within doors. The character of *Skimpole*, in Dickens's "Bleak House," is said to have been drawn from him.

He, however, continued to write for newspapers. He wrote much in the *True Sun*, and latterly in the *Spectator*. The last droppings from his pen were written on the death of his old friend Ollier, the publisher of Keats and Shelley; and on the recent publication of Lady Shelley's volume respecting her father-in-law.

How so thoughtful a writer employed his time is best seen by what he accomplished. He gave to the public in the last twenty-five years of his life a clever comedy, called "The Legend of Florence," acted with great success at Covent Garden during the management of Madame Vestris; a novel, in three volumes, liked at the time, though now little read, entitled "Sir Ralph Escher," a reprint and enlargement of his own recollections of himself under the name of an autobiography; an edition, in one volume, of Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar, with a very delightful and discriminating introduction; and two volumes of pleasant reading called "The Town," and "An Old Court Suburb." To these we may add "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," "A Book for a Corner; or, Selections in Prose and Verse from Authors best suited to that Enjoyment;" a volume of extracts from Dryden's plays; and two volumes of well-chosen extracts from Beaumont and Fletcher. There were others—mere pot-boilers, but all in some way or another characteristic of his elegant turn of mind and graceful manner of expressing what he thought in few words, and those the best.

It is pleasant to think that the last twelve years of Leigh Hunt's life were passed free from the clamorous necessities which attended his mid career. In the year 1847 her Majesty, to whom he had been a kind of Volunteer Laureate, gave him, on the recommendation of Lord John Russell, an annual pension of two hundred pounds, and in the same year Sir Percy Shelley, the son of the poet, settled an annuity of a like sum on his father's friend.

Mr. Hunt, who survived his wife, has left several children behind him. His eldest son, Thornton Leigh, has long been actively and ably connected with the London newspaper press.

Leigh Hunt had a sweet voice and was an excellent talker and listener. Many have listened with delight over his tea-table to hear him talk about Mr. Pope, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Congreve, of Captain Steele, Captain Vanbrugh, and Captain Farquhar—for his real sympathies were more with the school of Queen Anne than of Queen Elizabeth.

In person he was tall and thin and well made. His hair, originally a raven black, turned to an iron grey. His eyes were dark, fine, and expressive. The best painting of him is said to be by Samuel Lawrence, and is now at New York.

Mr. Hunt died at Putney, in the house of his friend Mr. Reynell, the printer, on Sunday, the 28th of August; and on the following Thursday was unostentatiously laid in that out-door Westminster Abbey of England—Kensal-green.

Charles Lamb summed up his schoolfellow's literary character in a couplet:—

Poet or Prose-man, Party-man, Translator,
Hunt! thy best title still is *Indicator*.

It cannot be denied that he was a better prose-man than poet, and a better translator than original poet. We have heard the late Mr. Lockhart—no bad judge of English prose—speak most highly of Hunt's prose and Hunt's *Indicator*. His writings are too numerous to be collected. His verse fills a pocket volume. He was fastidious in his style and always altering, perhaps not in every case for the better. He had a fine sense of humour, and, of the many poets of our time who sought some years to modernise Chaucer, Mr. Hunt was the man who had entered most into Chaucer's mind.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—Mr. A. Mayhew has given a strange drama to this stage, with a misleading title, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs." The two principal characters are two rascally village attorneys, who are represented by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Clarke; the former named Mr. Turby, and the latter Mr. Flickster. Turby receives the present of a Michaelmas goose from an old aunt, which, when unpacked, proves to be too far gone for acceptance. He therefore dispatches it on to Flickster, in payment of a bet; who in turn presents it to his clerk, Bonnor (Mr. Mowbray), who is in love with Clara. This young person finds among the straw in the hamper a letter addressed to her by the eccentric old lady, who is a relative of hers; and which letter states that she has inclosed under a wing of the goose a pocketbook, containing five hundred pounds. Both Turby and Flickster are now anxious to recover the unsavoury goose, which, having been thrown into the bin, has already found its way into the dustman's cart. The reader must imagine the odd and ludicrous difficulties and the absurd contentions that arise in consequence, until the goose is discovered, but without its precious inclosure. The fact was, the old lady had changed her mind; and, for safer custody, sent it separately. The money comes securely into the hands of the lovers, in the midst of a regular storm, which at the moment is at its height between the rival lawyers, and is still going on at the fall of the curtain. This farce is not commendable for good taste; but looks real and provokes mirth.

SONO.—A special performance took place at this theatre on Wednesday, in which Miss Edith Herard appeared as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons." Her assumption of the character was perfect. The beauty and vigour of her acting completely carried the house, and were responded to by the repeated plaudits of a numerous and fashionable audience. *Claude Melnotte* was nervously and earnestly supported by Mr. William Lacy, whose poetic enthusiasm was evident, and who thoroughly entered into the pathos of the character. *Dama*, also, was well personated by Mr. J. B. Dale. *Madame Deschappelles* was ably represented by Mrs. Simms. The curtain fell to prolonged applause.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT NETLEY.

Though it is likely to be four years yet before the great Military Hospital at Netley, near Southampton, is absolutely finished, the three and a half years which have elapsed since the foundation-stone was laid have seen a great advance. The hospital, which of itself is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length from end to end, is situated on a high and gently sloping bank of light gravelly soil, about 300 or 400 yards from high-water mark, and closed behind by a continuation of the hill, which is well and richly timbered. The building, in accordance with the established rules for such edifices, in order to give them the greatest amount of light and sunshine, runs due north and south. It is quite in the decorated Italian style, with purple bricks and Portland stone, the latter being used most extensively. The whole structure consists of a massive and highly decorated centre, with two main wings, the latter being each of three stories, about 600 feet long and 70 high, with a light ornamental belfry tower on the northern and southern extremities. The centre is of four stories and 216 feet wide, with a dome-shaped campanile rising above it to the height of 150 feet. A noble portico of double columns of Portland stone gives a good effect to this centre wing, if we may so term it, and most materially adds to the fine and imposing character of the whole design. The centre is intended mainly for the use of the officers connected with the hospital, and for the surgical and medical stores, &c. In this part of the building, however, a large swimming bath, 57 feet long by 34 wide, is placed for the general use of the inmates, and near this is the library of the same dimensions, and 15 feet in height. In the vicinity of the swimming bath also are placed a range of bath-rooms only to be used medicinally, such as sulphur baths, acid baths, &c., and which are quite distinct from the hot and cold baths, at intervals throughout the building.

The north and south wings are the portions of the hospital which will contain the great mass of the convalescents for whom it has been erected. Viewed from the outside, these wings seem all windows. In the front of the building alone there are no less than 200, four feet wide by eight high, opening into immensely long corridors, into which the wards lead. This arrangement has been made the subject of many complaints, and it has been urged that the ventilation so obtained will be very defective. Besides these windows, however, there are many elaborate contrivances for ensuring a healthy circulation of air—hollow columns and girders, and perforated tiles being everywhere made the most of.

The building itself occupies ten acres of ground, and some idea of its massiveness and extent may be formed from the fact that it will require upwards of 30,000,000 bricks and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cubic feet of stone to complete it. The extent of ground around it, all of which, we believe, will be converted into terrace gardens, is no less than 193 acres. But a considerable time must elapse before the rose will bloom in this wilderness, now fruitful only in sawdust, splinters, stone, and bricks. Before the garden can be made, too, the drainage of the building must be perfected. All the drains are to meet in one main sewer, which carries it into the Solent beyond low-water mark. As regards that very vexed question, the healthiness of the site, it is alleged by one party that the sewage of Southampton sends a powerful odour around the hospital; by the other, that the great banks of mud, which every visitor to Southampton will remember, are really of inorganic materials, and without smell.

As far as regards the erection of the building itself, it is mere justice to the eminent contractor, Mr. Myers, to state that every portion of the work is of the very best and most durable kind. All the bricks are made and compressed on the works, and those used in the arches are formed entire in wedge-shaped lengths. The stone is, of course, of the best kind; the windows, after many alterations, are to be of plate glass, and the window-frames and sashes of mahogany.

A gunner, convicted of desertion and making away with his kit, underwent corporal punishment at Woolwich, on Monday.

The rifle corps formed at Great Yarmouth has been inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, R.A., in accordance with instructions from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

The Under Secretary of State for War has issued a circular to the Adjutants of militia regiments, directing "that all volunteers who may be re-enrolled for a further service" shall receive a new number, retaining the original underneath the new number.

One of Sir William Armstrong's guns, an eighty-pounder, forged at the Elswick factory, was tested in the long range at Shoeburyness on Thursday week, in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and gave the most wonderful results as regards accuracy, &c. The flight obtained was 9000 yards, or upwards of five miles.

At Canterbury, on Tuesday, Private Proud, of the 90th Regiment, was condemned by a district court-martial to receive fifty lashes, as a portion of his punishment for stealing a silver fork and spoon from the Artillery mess. After receiving twenty-five lashes the prisoner fainted, but, on his recovery, the remainder of the punishment was inflicted.

The funeral of Surgeon Simpson, of Haslar Hospital, who died at that establishment on the 28th ult. of brain fever, took place on Thursday week with military honours in the grounds attached to the hospital. Dr. Simpson served five years in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the *Plover*, commanded by Lieutenant R. Maguire, now commanding her Majesty's ship *Imperieuse*.

A banquet will be given, by permission of General Craufurd, on the heights at Dover, on the 13th inst., to the gallant 32nd, the heroes of Lucknow, who have just arrived at Dover from India. The regiment numbers 228 rank and file, the whole of whom are to be regaled by the inhabitants of Dover, who have formed a committee to raise the required funds, and who intend to extend their invitation to the men's wives.

The Prince of Wales was present one day last week at a regimental drill of the 16th Lancers at Edinburgh. The Prince wore the uniform of a Colonel in the Army, and while the regiment was being put through its evolutions, his Royal Highness mounted a trooper's horse and shared the different exercises with the rank and file, including a tremendous charge of cavalry, in which he acquitted himself as a skilled and fearless horseman.

The returns of deserters from regiments and dépôt companies, and from the Navy and Marines during the past month, gives the extraordinary large number of 385, which is exclusive of those who have deserted from militia regiments. Of the above 17 are from the household infantry, 37 from cavalry regiments, including the military train; 54 from the artillery and engineers, 26 from the Navy and Royal Marines, and the balance from infantry regiments of the line.

The *Gazette* of Friday week announced the grant of the Victoria Cross to an officer and a private—Lieut. (now Captain) Andrew Cathcart Bogle, for conspicuous gallantry, in the attack at Oonao, in leading the way into a loopholed house, strongly occupied by the enemy; and private Henry Addison, for gallant conduct on the 2nd of January last, near Kurrereagh, in defending against a large force, and saving the life of Lieutenant Osborn, political agent, who had fallen on the ground wounded.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S PROJECTILES.—In order to demonstrate the method by which sporting guns can be utilised as military arms, and the ordinary muzzle-loading patent-breech sporting guns be rendered available for military purposes, Captain Norton has just completed some trials at Chatham Garrison, the results of which have proved very satisfactory. Captain Norton proposes to use the gossamer cartridges, with a close-fitting spherical bullet inclosed in a thin greased patch of elastic cotton net. Several of these gossamer cartridges, used as described, were fired from an ordinary sporting gun, all with the best effect. The same description of cartridge was then used in firing one of the "jacketed" rifle shots from a 14-bore grooved rifle having a patent breech, the trials with which were deemed to be equally satisfactory by the officers present, to whom Captain Norton explained the principles of his discovery.

NEW LONG-RANGE CANNON.—A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr. Jeffries, patentee of the marine glue, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other weapon hitherto known. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weighs seven tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our 68-pounders. The charge will consist of 16lb. of powder, and a conically-shaped shot, weighted with lead to 9lb., and hollowed, similar to the Minié bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. Mr. Jeffries, it is stated, has asserted his conviction that it would carry from Dover to Calais. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments under the inspection of the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal. After being satisfied of its power in its present form the bore will be progressively increased to a 68-pounder. To enable the gunners to point the gun the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes, to assist the eye over the enormous range predicted.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
FOULTRY, PIGEON, AND
RABBIT SHOW.

THIS was, without doubt, by far the most successful of the summer shows, both as regards the number of visitors and the quality of the birds and animals exhibited. The poultry classes generally were good, the Spanish fowls particularly so. The pigeons were as numerous and as attractive as ever. Some extremely large runts, exhibited by Messrs. Baker, of Chelsea, excited much attention, on account of their size being larger than some bantams. The most extraordinary feature of the show was the rabbits, two of which we have engraved on account of their extreme length of ear, being the longest ever known, that of the black and white in the fore-ground, the property of Mr. Angus, measuring 22½ inches in length and 4½ in breadth; and that of Mr. Durham's second prize fawn, being 21½ inches in length and 4½ in breadth. The next poultry-show will be held in February instead of January as heretofore.

THE DAVID SASSOON
INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMA-
TORY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

THIS institution used until lately to be designated the Bombay School of Industry. It was established at Sewree, on the eastern shore of the island, in 1850, chiefly through the philanthropic exertions of Dr. George Buist, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., lately editor of the *Bombay Times*, and now one of the Municipal Commissioners for that town. The objects of the institution were the reformation of the many juvenile delinquents arrested by the police, the encouragement of apprenticeship amongst the working classes, and the introduction of better implements than are common in India. To a certain extent these objects had been realised; but the difficulty experienced in raising funds for the support of the school, and the want of a suitable building, had greatly impeded the success of its operations.

Under these circumstances the junior members of a highly respectable Jewish family in Bombay (the Sassoons) offered, in March, 1857, to endow the school liberally in honour of the head of the family, Mr. David Sassoon. This offer was at once accepted. The school was consequently removed from Sewree to the premises provided by the Messrs. Sassoon in the neighbourhood of Grant Road, where it is now in receipt of a regular income.

The inmates of the school are trained as carpenters, turners, smiths, and tailors. The institution is under the general management of a committee of twelve, of whom four are Government officials, and the remainder private gentlemen resident in Bombay. The superintendent of the institution is a Mr. James Millard, a pensioned sergeant-major of the Bombay Horse Artillery. He is assisted by his wife, who instructs the tailor class.

Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Hinton, of Bombay.

BANQUET TO THE CHIEFS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY,
IN THE SALLE DES ETATS, AT THE NEW LOUVRE.
NOTWITHSTANDING the fatigues of the day consequent on the entry of the troops into Paris, on the memorable 14th of August, the



PRIZE RABBITS RECENTLY EXHIBITED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Emperor convened the chiefs of the Army of Italy to a banquet in the evening in the splendid Salle des Etats of the New Louvre. The invited amounted to upwards of three hundred, amongst whom were the Ministers, the Presidents of the different Corps d'Etat, the Marshals, with their ladies, and all the dames connected with the Palace. The military guests comprised the Generals of Division and the Brigadier-Generals, the Intendants, the Colonels, and the Staff officers of the different corps. The Imperial table—at which were seated the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Baciocchi, the Prince and Princess Murat, and other members of the Bonaparte family—was placed upon a raised platform, from which branched off three other tables, occupying nearly the entire length of the Salle, which was brilliantly lighted by numerous candelabra. The principal and most exciting event of the banquet, from which their Majesties retired at half-past eleven, was the toast proposed by the Emperor to the army, which he prefaced by a speech, of which we gave the text in our Number for August 20. Our Engraving represents the Emperor at the moment when, having terminated his observations, he said with fervour, "Je porte un toast à l'Armée!" which was responded to by the hearty acclamations of the numerous military notabilities present.

Shortly after the departure of the Emperor and Empress the company broke up, much fatigued, no doubt, by the burden of the great honours the day's proceedings, of which this banquet was the fitting termination, had conferred upon them.

The Salle des Etats (so called from its being devoted to the recep-

entries being largely in excess of all previous years, and the quality of many departments greatly superior. The number of entries was 694—namely, bulls 17, cows 63, horses 113, sheep 15, pigs 9, poultry 243, pigeons 100, vegetables 26, butter 11; extra stock, 11. As showing the steady progress which the association is making in the good opinion of breeders of stock and owners of horses, &c., generally, we may give the totals of the entries for the past few years, as follows:—1848, 263 entries; 1849, 311; 1850, 259; 1851, 344; 1852, 353; 1853, 357; 1854, 305; 1855, 351; 1856, 458; 1857, 543; 1858, 664; and, as stated above, this year, 694.

Our illustrations are from two beautiful photographs by Mr. E. Haigh, of Halifax, taken from different points of the hall; the upper being a general view of the Cattle and Poultry Department, and the lower giving the Ring, with the judges awarding the prizes to the roadster horses.

The judges were:—Cattle, vegetables, and butter—Mr. J. Renton, Farnley, Otley; Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, Belmont, Bolton. Horses and sheep—Mr. William Bartholomew, Goltso, Lincolnshire; Mr. George Beaumont Child, Wykeham Hall, Market Rasen. Pigs—Mr. James Knowles, the Grange, Wetherby; Mr. George Hutchinson, Prospect House, York. Poultry—Mr. Thomas Pearson, Holbeck, Leeds; Mr. Joseph Tuley, Truwell Farm, Keighley. Pigeons—Mr. Harrison Weir, Lyndhurst Villa, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, Surrey; Mr. J. W. Thompson, St. Anne's, Southowram, Halifax.

The following gentlemen were the winners of the cups, our space not permitting our giving the prize list entire:—Horses—Mr. George

tion of the different Corps d'Etat at the opening of each Parliamentary Session), in which were assembled on this occasion the surviving chiefs of the valiant Army of Italy, is the richest in point of decoration of any of those constituting the New Louvre. A row of grooved columns of white and gold, interrupted only by the platform raised for the throne, supports a very noble and picturesque gallery, above which extends a line of quadrilateral windows surrounded by *cils-de-beuf*, the space between the latter being ornamented with beautiful groups of young females representing Science, the Arts, Agriculture, Peace, War, Faith, &c. The ceiling is one of the greatest works of modern times, and was painted by Muller. The Salle is profusely decorated in every part, and its two extremities are especially ornamented by an equestrian painting of Charlemagne above the entrance-door, and, immediately opposite and above the throne, by a similar painting of Napoleon I.

HALIFAX AND CALDER
VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSO-
CIATION.

THE twenty-first annual exhibition by this society took place on Saturday week, in the Piceo Hall at Halifax. The day was fine, and the number of visitors was great; indeed, this annual show is becoming every year more and more attractive. The horses throughout the day were the chief source of attraction, and the ring where the judges were awarding the prizes in this department was always surrounded with a concourse of spectators. Taking the show altogether, it was the very best the association has yet held, the number of



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VIEWS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

This island is much visited, as well for the grandeur and extraordinary geological structure of its cliffs as for the beautiful scenery of the interior, in which, considering the smallness of the space, it is not surpassed by any other part of the kingdom. The climate is very mild, especially in the valleys and sheltered parts of the south side of the island: the large size attained by the myrtles, fuschias, and geraniums, and the fact of their living throughout the winter without protection, afford sufficient proof of the mildness of the climate. At the back, or south, of the island the bee is often seen roaming about after Christmas. From the variety which the Isle of Wight presents in point of elevation, soil, and aspect, and from the configuration of its hills and shores, it possesses several peculiarities of climate and position that render it a highly favourable residence for invalids throughout the year. It is, however, not with the general characteristics of the Isle of Wight, but with such portions of the island as our artist has sketched on the preceding page, that we have now to deal; and of these we proceed to give a brief account.

SHANKLIN.

The village of Shanklin, about nine miles from Ryde, stands 300 feet above the sea, and is well sheltered by the downs at its back. It lies on the margin of Shanklin Chine, a glen or chasm opening out to the seashore, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and about 200 feet deep at its mouth. A small stream finds its way through it, falling at the upper end a depth of 18 or 20 feet, so that after heavy rain it may be termed a cascade. The scene is picturesque. The trees and shrubs which fill the hollow of the chine, the warm tints of the red and yellow rock alternating with the foliage and verdure of ivy and other creepers, and the cottages niched in its sides, furnish numerous studies for the pencil.

BLACKGANG CHINE.

This is a deep fissure penetrating into the cliffs under St. Catherine's Hill, with a slender waterfall at the back about 80 feet high. The so-called cascade falls over a thin bed of ironstone grit; the chasm itself is of dark clay, alternating with ferruginous sand and grit. Above the cascade towers the majestic escarpment of St. Catherine's Hill, 769 feet high. The broken cliffs at the sides of the Chine are in some places 400 feet in height. The whole scene is wild and barren, with scarcely a trace of vegetation, and, viewed from the seashore at low water, especially after the cascade has been swollen by heavy rains, is not a little striking.

BONCHURCH.

The village of Bonchurch, about eleven miles from Ryde, is very pleasantly situated. The houses and cottages are scattered about in sheltered nooks, backed by walls of rock, open to the sun and overlooking the sea, and at the same time sheltered from the intense heats by pleasant groves of trees. Half-way down the hill stands the new church, erected in 1847-8, a plain but pleasing edifice in the Norman style. The old church of Bonchurch (the subject of our Engraving), now disused, is dedicated to St. Boniface, and hence its name. It is a small Norman building of some interest, with plain chancel-arch and doorway. There are some remains of mural paintings on the north wall. It is surrounded by noble trees, and in the churchyard—carpeted in the spring with scented blue violets—repose the remains of the highly-gifted John Sterling.

RYDE.

The first view of Ryde from the water, to the verge of which trees grow thickly, is very striking. Ryde is divided into Upper and Lower, the former being the older town, called anciently Rye, La Rye, or La Riche, and burnt by the French temp. Richard II. La Rye was one of the places at which a watch was ordered to be kept for the security of the island. Ryde is, in fact, in the parish of Nowchurch, and its churches are all modern. The streets are open and pleasant, the best being "The Terrace," from which fine views are commanded. Houses and villas are springing up in every direction, and Ryde promises to become by far the largest town in the Isle of Wight. The pier, extending seaward for about half a mile, was opened in 1814, but has since been considerably lengthened. It forms an excellent promenade, and is well supplied with seats, some of which are covered. From the pier extends the esplanade, a long drive over part of the beach, formerly called the Duver, where many of the crew of the *Royal George*, whose bodies came ashore here, were buried.

VENTNOR.

At the distance of fifteen miles from Newport by one route, but only ten miles through Wroxall, lies Ventnor, which has grown into importance within the last thirty years, and is now the principal town at the back of the island. All the beautiful scenery of the Undercliff is easily accessible from Ventnor, which itself occupies a very picturesque part of it. The church of Ventnor was built and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. John Hamborough, by whom the parsonage was also erected. At Ventnor there are (or were) some bold vertical sections of the firstone; and an enormous mass of rock overhangs the road east of the Marine Parade. The vicinity is rich in the shells and zoophytes of the cretaceous system; and chalk-marl fossils abound at the Shute above Ventnor.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND SEA-SICKNESS.—Like all new things, much prognostication of failure has been indulged in with regard to this vessel. It is sufficient that she is the largest vessel in the world for people to find out all the shortcomings possible. But there is one thing, which, if she accomplishes, will make up for all possible failures of another kind. If she accomplishes the great feat of enabling bad sailors to cross the ocean without being sea-sick she will revolutionise sea-transit, increasing the amount of travellers in the same proportion as modern railways compared with the old stage-coaches. Sea-sickness is induced by the upheaving of the diaphragm in proportion as the rising and falling of the waves converts the vessel into a moving lever, uplifting stem and stern alternately. Yet, strange to say, there are people to be found who maintain that the larger the vessel the more she will pitch and roll. They forget that a large log is undisturbed by the ripple on a sheet of water, while a small toy vessel is incessantly moving and tossing, taking every angle of the ripple in its departure from the horizontal line. The question is only one of proportion. If the waves be large, the vessel must be much larger, to prevent any disturbance. But the objectors persist in regarding the waves as solid ridges, upon which this long vessel is to rock, forgetting that the weight of the vessel will sink into these ridges till the displacement is sufficient to support her. She will make a straight horizontal course through the waves, while their crests and valleys undulate alongside. If seven hundred feet of length be not enough to accomplish this we must go to a thousand, till we have "ruled the waves" straight.—*Once a Week*.

A RELIC OF ANCIENT EGYPT. One of the last weekly sittings of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres was unusually interesting. The name of M. Mariette is already well known in the world of science and art. This young archaeologist has been for several years exploring various parts of Egypt, and the Museum of the Louvre possesses many relics of antiquity which his perseverance has rescued from the earth. But, on seeing him thus operating with such industry and success, the Viceroy of Egypt began to think himself rather unwise to let his country be thus deplored for the advantage of European antiquarians. As he intended to erect at Cairo a building something like the French Palace of Industry he wished to retain for that museum whatever Egyptian antiquities might be found for the future. Meanwhile M. Mariette discovered the tomb of a Queen, Princess, or some opulent personage of the olden times. Near the mummy of the departed was found a multitude of objects and ornaments, very valuable as to material, but still more so for their elegance, taste, and workmanship. This unexpected discovery was at once designated for the future museum of Cairo; but as some of the articles required mending and cleaning, the Viceroy requested M. Mariette to get this work of restoration executed in Paris. He, at the same time, permitted him to show the said curiosities to the masters of the French capital. It was in that way that the Academy of Inscriptions had the advantage of seeing spread out for its inspection an almost complete Egyptian toilet of the time of Cleopatra, Semiramis, or some other celebrated beauty. There were coronets, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, pins, rings, all of which, for purity of design and form, elegance of ornamentation, and delicacy of workmanship, surpass all conception. One of the most remarkable articles was a gold necklace, formed of bees with outspread wings, which must have produced a most charming effect on the neck of a pretty woman.

PROPOSED GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1882.—The project of another great Exhibition in London is again mooted. It is stated that when the question was recently agitated by the council of the Society of Arts, 300 of the principal manufacturers and producers of the country promised to give all the aid in their power to the movement, and it is now thought that the enterprise may be entered upon with a reasonable prospect of success. As formerly, the Society of Arts is taking the lead in this matter.

THE FARM.

FARMERS are not in the best of spirits, as the heavy rate of harvest labour has told upon their check-books; and, although the price of stock continues remunerative, wool, which has been a tower of strength to them so long, has begun slightly to give way. Throughout the kingdom the wheat yield is at least an eighth below that of last year, which was decidedly good. The barley is pretty plentiful, but the samples are rather coarse; and beans, peas, and oats furnish few grounds of complaint. The recent rains have sent the root crops, which had begun to look very yellow, well along; but there are strong symptoms of potato disease everywhere.

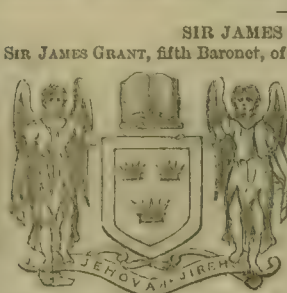
Mr. Cuthbert Johnson has offered a reward in the Berkshire papers with a view to discovering a copy of the certificate of the birth or burial of the renowned Jethro Tull. He has found his will in Doctor's Commons, and trusts eventually to weave the whole into a memoir of this second father of agriculture, whose temper is said to have been his greatest bane.

We are informed that Mr. Booth's celebrated bull, Crown Prince, who has been not inappropriately styled "the Comet of Warlaby," died not long since of inflammation. This son of Buckingham and Charity was never let, except for one season to Mr. Torr, although as much as 30 gs. was offered for him by a Yorkshire breeder. No less than sixteen of Mr. Booth's most celebrated bulls, as well as Nectarine Blossom, Queen of the May, and Queen Mab, &c., were by him. On dit that the agent of a noble Duke offered 500 gs. for Duchess 77th at Ulverston, and that the price set on her by Mr. Knowles, on behalf of Captain Gunter, was fifteen hundred! The great era for the Duchesses on both sides of the Atlantic, which the celebrated Tommy Bates always predicted, seems to have come in earnest at last. Since the Tortworth sale the Americans have quite ranked it as A 1 among our blood. We may mention that it was Moss Rose who won the Halifax Cup against Prince Talleyrand, &c., and that Duchess 77th did not go. Queen Mab and Nectarine Blossom were Mr. Booth's two cows at Blackburn; and the tenant farmer's bull, which ran Royal Butterfly so hard there, was Prince of Prussia. He is by Pope's Eye, who was bought by Prince of Prussia's breeder at Sir Charles Knightley's sale as a thirteen months' yearling for 45gs., another proof of the advantage of getting a dip into good blood. Pope's Eye is a Duke of Cambridge bull, and goes back on his dam's side to the old Cumberland Curwen sort. Captain Ball, so well known as a winner at the Irish meetings, intends to sell off his shorthorn stock on October the 3rd, and Mr. Henry Stratford is to go over to officiate.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

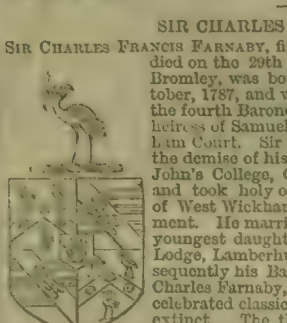
THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF NORBURY.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Norbury, whose lamented death occurred on the 25th ult., at her house, 34, Belgrave-square, was the only child and heiress of William Brabazon, of Brabazon Park, in the county of Mayo, and was married on the 1st of January, 1803, to Hector John Graham, second Earl of Norbury, who was so mysteriously murdered on the 3rd of January, 1839, and by whom her Ladyship leaves two sons, Hector John Graham, present Earl of Norbury, and the Hon. Otway Porteus Toler, and six daughters: Lady Grace, married to Colonel Vandeleur, M.P.; Lady Helen, married to John Vandeleur Stewart, Esq.; Lady Georgina, married to John Gordon Rebow, Esq., M.P., of Wivenhoe Park, Essex; Lady Charlotte, wife of Lord Braybrooke; Lady Isabella, married to Alexander John Robert Stewart, Esq.; and Lady Emily Toler. The Countess's eldest married daughter, Lady Elizabeth Parsons, died on the 10th of December, 1844.



SIR JAMES GRANT, BART.

SIR JAMES GRANT, fifth Baronet, of Monymusk, in the county of Aberdeen, was the eldest surviving son of Sir Archibald Grant, the fourth Baronet, by his wife Mary, only child of John Forbes, Esq., of Newe. He was born on the 17th of February, 1791, and succeeded his father as fifth Baronet in April, 1820. He was never married; and by his death, which occurred on the 30th ult., at Woodhill, one of his residences in Aberdeenshire, his estates and his Baronetcy pass to his next brother, now Sir Isaac Grant, the sixth Baronet. The Grants of Monymusk are one of the oldest families in Scotland, and are a branch of the Grants of Grant, now Earls of Seafield. The immediate ancestor of the house of Monymusk was Archibald Grant, younger son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by his wife, Lady Barbara Erskine, a daughter of the Earl of Mar. The Baronetcy was conferred in 1705, by Queen Anne, on this Archibald's direct descendant, Sir Francis Grant, a senator of the College of Justice, and as such, Lord Cullen who was one of the ablest, most honest, and most sagacious lawyers of his day in Scotland, and who won the Royal favour by his energy and assistance in promoting the Scottish Union. George I. further honoured him, in 1720, by a special armorial grant, which added to his arms an ermine border in mark of his judicial eminence, and which, in further testimony of his remarkable piety, accorded him two angels for supporters, and the motto (the only Hebrew one in Scottish heraldry) of Jehovah Jireh, the Lord will provide. An open Bible forms the crest. Sir Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, was a man of unbounded benevolence, and among his other generous acts he endowed a free school at Monymusk, which is still in full and highly beneficial operation. Sir Francis died in 1725. His younger son, William, was also an eminent lawyer, and was, as Lord Prestongrange, a well-known and esteemed Senator of the College of Justice. Sir Francis's youngest daughter, Helen, was the wife of another Judge, Mr. Dowall, of Bankton, author of "The Institute of the Law of Scotland." Sir Francis was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his elder son, Sir Archibald Grant, who was for many years M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, and who was great-grandfather of Sir James Grant, just deceased, and of Sir Isaac Grant, the present Baronet.



SIR CHARLES FARNABY, BART.

SIR CHARLES FRANCIS FARNABY, fifth Baronet of Kippington, Kent, who died on the 29th ult., at his seat, Wickham Court, near Bromley, was born at the same seat on the 17th of October, 1787, and was the eldest son of Sir John Farnaby, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Maria, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Lennard, Esq., and inheritor of Wickham Court. Sir Charles succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father in 1832. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; he graduated there in 1803, and took holy orders. He was from 1814 to 1848 Rector of West Wickham, but latterly held no Church preferment. He married, on the 29th of December, 1810, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Morland, Esq., of Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, Kent, but has had no issue; consequently his Baronetcy, which was granted in 1726 to Charles Farnaby, the descendant of Thomas Farnaby, the celebrated classic annotator, becomes in all probability extinct. The three brothers of the Baronet just deceased all died before him, unmarried; one of them, Lennard, fell, in 1811, at the storming of Fort Cornelius, in Java. The Baronet's only sister, Penelope, wife of Major William Cator, R.A., died in 1833.

A GREAT MASONIC AND HIGHLAND GATHERING took place at Dudding, on Friday week for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of Duncan Ban Macintyre, the Glenorchy bard, which has been for some time in progress. A great multitude of people assembled from the villages of the district, and a number of Highland gentlemen were present in the national costume. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE gave their annual treat to the teachers and scholars of the Worsley, Walkden, and Ellenbrook Sunday Schools on Saturday last. About three o'clock the procession, headed by the Worsley Juvenile Fife and Drum Band, commenced its march from the Worsley Schools, the rendezvous, to the Worsley Hall Gardens. After the teachers and scholars had visited the parts of the gardens most worthy of interest, they were conducted to the front of the hall, where they partook of tea, *à fresco*, kindly provided by the Earl and Countess. After tea the procession recommenced its march to the Hall Field, where the teachers and scholars amused themselves, until dusk, with several interesting and innocent games.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

STUDIES ON LIGHT.—M. Niepce de Saint Victor, who has been long engaged in these studies, has succeeded in devising a method for measuring the action of light. He fills a flask with a solution composed of oxalic acid and azotate of uranium, which produces, under the action even of diffused light, a disengagement of carbonic acid gas with effervescence. In order to assure himself that heat has nothing to do with this phenomenon, the vessel containing the solution was placed in a bath and heated to the boiling point, but no disengagement of gas took place. There is in this fact the principle of an apparatus to measure comparatively the action of light. A graduated tube passing across the stopper of the flask receives the light, which, under the pressure of the gas disengaged, rises more or less, according to the power of the luminous rays, during a given space of time. Mr. Draper, of New York, has been also engaged in the same researches with a similar object. His experiments are given in *La Lumière*.

SENEGAL AND ALGERIA.—The French Geographical Society some time ago proposed the prize of 6000 francs to any person who should travel either from Algeria to Senegal or from Senegal to Algeria. This sum being very inadequate to defray the expenses of so long and so difficult a journey, the society now invites the lovers of the greatness of France to come forward and assist this national undertaking by pecuniary subscriptions and moral influence. M. Jomard, who took part in the expedition to Egypt sixty years ago, and who has been ever since energetic in promoting the progress of African geography, has placed his name at the head of the subscription list. Since 1827, when Callé made known Timbuctoo to Europe, the honour and perils of African discovery have been left to England and Germany.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF THE SALMON.—Mr. A. D. Bartlett has given in the proceedings of the Zoological Society a note of the experiments conducted for this purpose at the Crystal Palace, the object being the introduction of salmon into the rivers of Australia. Mr. Ramsbottom obtained at least 20,000 ova from Wales. In thirty days many were hatched, and appear to be doing well; but, unfortunately, through the thoughtlessness of some workmen, the young salmon were left for several hours without fresh water, and, consequently, all perished. The experiment will be renewed next year.

CYLINDER BALLOON.—M. Lassic has read to the French Academy a memoir on what he considers to be a complete solution of aerial navigation. He subjoins an account of the aerial ship, which is a long horizontal cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres, its length being covered with several helices. The length of the cylinder—about 120 inches—is at least ten times its width. By the apparatus supplied M. Lassic believes himself to be able to steer his vessel through the atmosphere.—*Cosmos*.

GRAPHITE (BLACK LEAD).—Professor B. C. Brodie, of Oxford, in a paper read before the Royal Society, "On the atomic weight of graphite," arrives at the following results:—"That carbon in the form of graphite forms a system of peculiar compounds, different from any compounds of carbon yet known, and capable of being procured only from graphite; that graphite, within certain limits, functions as a distinct element, capable, indeed, of being converted by a certain process of oxidation into carbonic acid, and thus identifies itself with the other forms of carbon, but having a distinct atomic weight, namely 33 (hydrogen = 1).

VANADIUM is a metal which was discovered in 1801, combined with oxide of lead, by De Rio. In 1830 Sefström, who found it in Swedish iron, gave it the name vanadium, from *vanadis*, a cognomen of the Scandinavian Venus Frea. Like those of chromium, the combinations of vanadium exhibit most beautiful and varied colours. M. Henri Ste. Claire Deville has lately discovered an ore of vanadium, combined with iron, in the south of France, between Arles and Toulon. M. Deville hopes, by obtaining vanadium in sufficient quantity, to utilise it in glass and porcelain works.

VITALITY OF TOADS.—M. Victor Legrip, of Chambon, has transmitted to the editor of the "Cosmos" an account of various experiments on this subject. M. Legrip put some toads in chambers hollowed in the earth to the depth of sixteen inches, placing them on a tile, and covering them with a pot. Others were immured between two discs of glass in plaster cells, without access of air; and some were imprisoned in masses of mixed plaster which touched every part of them. The first were examined monthly, and exhibited no marks of decay till towards the twelfth month, their excretions being retained as nutriment. They lived thus, on an average, for twenty-three months. The second lot, examined through the glass, presented the following phenomena:—Abundant excretions of the debris of insects and larvae; torpor while in darkness; sparkling of the eye at the approach of light; powerful efforts to escape; progressive emaciation till death, which took place generally after fifty-six days. Among the third class some toads were living after twenty-eight months of absolute seclusion. These facts prove that the toad can live a long time without aliment or aeration; he lived longer in the chambers where his movements were unimpeded than in the cells where he could hardly change his position; but his life was very much longer when he was completely embedded in the plaster. Not being able to move, he lost nothing; and thus it will be easily comprehended that aliment was much less necessary, and that his life, as if suspended, might continue for an indefinite period. M. Legrip states that toads are not only inoffensive, but exceedingly useful in gardens, and that he is not at all surprised at the increasing commerce in these animals, who live exclusively on worms, caterpillars, and insects, great and small, and are thus the protectors of a host of useful and ornamental plants. Market gardeners will find them invaluable.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT ABERDEEN.—The opening meeting, to take place on the 14th inst., will be fully attended by the aristocracy of rank and talent. Among the former are mentioned the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Aberdeen, and others; amongst the latter, Professor Faraday, Sir R. W. L. Murchison, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, General Sabine, Professors J. Phillips, Thomson, Fuller, &c. The Prince Consort will deliver the annual address, but declines being present at the dinner.

METEORITE OF MONTREJEAU.—In the department of the Haute Garonne various analyses have been given of this meteorite which fell on December 8, 1858, at Vauzon, near Montrejeau. The following results have been recently obtained after most careful investigation by Mr. E. P. Harris, of New York (*Liebig, Annalen*):—Iron, 84.71; nickel, 12.11; cobalt, 0.72; manganese, 0.50; sulphur, 2.14; phosphorus, a trace; total, 100.18. The controversy on the constituents of this meteorite is still going on.—We subjoin for comparison an analysis by Mr. Hugo Müller of another of these remarkable bodies, from Zacatecas, in Mexico:—Iron, 90.91; nickel, 5.65; cobalt, 0.42; phosphorus, 0.23; sulphur, 0.07; silica, 0.50; copper, a trace, magnesia, a trace; insoluble residue, 2.72; total, 100.50.

POCKET ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.—M. Despretz has recently submitted to the Paris Academy a new electro-medical apparatus, invented or combined by Ruhmkorff, and reduced to its simplest condition. A small box, in size about four cubic inches, contains—1, an induction coil; 2, a small Bunsen's pile of zinc and charcoal, in which nitric acid is replaced by M. Marié-Davy's sulphate of mercury; 3, some handles, a brush, and some needles for distribution of the direct currents or of the extra current to the surface of the patient. The manipulation of the apparatus is as simple as its construction. No vapours are disengaged. This apparatus will maintain its activity during a day. Its price is said to be moderate.

A NEW MASTIC FOR TEETH has been prepared by M. Sorel. It consists of one part of glass in powder and three parts of oxide of zinc. These ingredients must be reduced to an impalpable powder, and the oxide of zinc should be free from carbon. The mastic is prepared by mixing the powder with a solution of fifty parts of chloride of zinc and one of borax, so as to form a paste, which in the course of a day becomes as hard as marble. If the ingredients be pure the mastic will be perfectly white. A little ochre added to the powder will produce the natural colour of the teeth. The above-mentioned particulars are given in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, from a paper by M. Feichtinger. M. Nicklès says that the hardening of the mastic is the result of a true silicatisation.

TUNGSTEN STEEL.—Tungsten has nearly the same specific gravity as gold; and for hardness nearly approaches the hardest of natural bodies. It is found usually in company with tin-stone, and has been hitherto regarded as a mineralogical curiosity. One of the richest sources of the ore of tungsten is in the tin mines of Zinnwald, Bohemia, where it has been thrown into heaps as worthless for nearly 300 years. Franz Mayr, the proprietor of cast-steel works at Kapfenberg, in Styria, has combined this hitherto unprofitable metal with iron and made from it steel of remarkable goodness, cheaper than English steel, and (it is said) in some respects superior. Excellent cutlery and tools have been made from it.—*Angler's Polytechnisches Journal*.

THE ROCK-TABLETS OF MOUNT SINAI.—We believe it was the older Niepce who, in his travels in Arabia, first mentioned these huge rock inscriptions of Sinai, which seem to extend to the length of several miles. Johannes von Müller alludes to them most pointedly, and recommends them to the attention of travellers and archaeologists. We are not aware whether Sir G. Wilkinson ever mentioned them in his works, being subjects of an ambiguous bearing. However, nothing satisfactory could have been made of them until now, when abundant plates, thirty-six inches long, can bring them down to the nearest understanding, as the phrase goes. It was, of course, quite impossible to erect any scaffolding on the flanks of Mount Sinai, and to copy these rock-tablets, at any rate incompletely and unsatisfactorily. But now the remedy is easy. At what ever height these inscriptions may exist, and whatever extent they may embrace, they will and must descend, in *proportion*, as it were, and reappear on the sheets of the camera with all their characteristics. In such cases lies the triumph of photography, to render services to science and art, which, hitherto, no amount of labour, or the most wasteful expense, could have achieved. We trust the time will not be distant, when some of our enthusiastic travelling photographers will spend their vacations in copying these rock-tablets of the Sinai of Moses. Judging from the inscriptions of Nineveh, they may illustrate the historical part of our sacred books.—*The Photographic News*.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Raphael Cartoons at Hampton Court are in course of being glazed.

"It is believed," says the *Paris Union*, "that there will be next year an exhibition of French manufacturers in the Champs Elysées."

Within five years in Indiana there have been erected 2700 schoolhouses, at the expense of 1,100,000 dollars.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood propose giving a grand entertainment early in the ensuing month at the family seat in Yorkshire.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 631,123 lb.; a decrease of 18,992 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are giving their clever musical entertainment in Manchester with great success.

The eldest son of M. St. Marc Girardin, aged twenty-one, was drowned whilst bathing in the River Seine on Thursday week.

A loan of twelve millions of thalers has just been decided on by the Bavarian Chambers. It will be negotiated by the Rothschilds.

Lord Brougham has accepted the chairmanship of the committee for the memorial "to his friend, and also the friend of every good cause—Joseph Sturge."

The Ionian Parliament, which was to assemble on the 10th of September, has been prorogued by His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner until the 10th of December.

Miss Anna Whitty, who made her début at Mr. Benedict's recent concert, has left England to occupy the position of prima donna at the Florence Opera-house.

At the Liverpool Academy Exhibition the first prize of £50 has been awarded to Mr. W. Dye, R.A., for his picture of "The Good Shepherd."

Doctor Antonio Micallef, C.M.G., has been appointed President of the Court of Appeal, and Doctor Salvatore Naudi to be one of her Majesty's Judges, for the Island of Malta.

The election-auditor for the borough of Rochdale has just issued a statement of the charges in connection with the return of Mr. Cobden. The total is £38 0s. 6d.

Key Gardens will close for the season on or about the 30th inst. The Victoria Regia, the Lotus, and an American Aloe, are now in flower in the Botanical Gardens.

An application was made last week to the City Act Committee of Bath on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of that place, for a site on which to erect a public drinking-fountain.

The Queen has appointed R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Queensland; and Miles Gerald Keon, Esq., to be a member of the Council of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

The annual feast given by the Master Cutler of Sheffield took place in the large room of the Cutlers' Hall, on Thursday se'nnight. The hall was most tastefully decorated.

The Government of Bologna has abolished the Pontifical postal stamps, and issued new ones on the 1st of September, which will alone be recognised by the Post-office authorities.

The Aurora Borealis which was seen in England and in France on the 25th ult. was also visible in other parts of Europe, and especially at Rome.

Rugby School was reopened on Thursday week, and the muster was very large. The boarding-houses are having the boys equally distributed among them.

The sanitary commission for regulating the quarantine arrangements has terminated its labours. All the Governments, with the exception of Naples and Greece, have signed the convention agreed upon.

Dr. Smith, residing at Bawdsea, in Suffolk, completed his 109th year last month. He enjoys excellent health, has a good appetite, and in the fulness of his spirits expresses a belief that he shall live for some years to come.

At the annual meeting of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution, on Wednesday se'nnight, Edward Aldam Leatham, Esq., M.P. for Huddersfield, was elected president of the Institution, in the place of Colonel Smyth, M.P. for York, resigned.

The Zoological Garden at Marseilles has just been enriched by forty-two fine flamingos, brought from Alexandria by a steamer. The moment they reached the garden they all rushed to the large pond, and gave themselves a good bath.

The Queen has appointed W. D. Christie, Esq., now her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4393; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5594; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 633; one students' evening, Wednesday, 166: total, 8786.

On Saturday last, at 5.45 p.m. (Greenwich time), two miles west of Yeovil, a mock sun was visible for ten minutes or more. It was parallel with the sun, and 15 or 20 deg. to the southward of it. The disc was about equal to the sun in size and showed the prismatic colours.

The late member for South Essex, R. B. Baker, Esq., was entertained on Monday at Chelmsford at a dinner of the Liberal electors. Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., and Mr. Sutton Western, M.P., were present, and Mr. T. Atkinson presided.

The inauguration of the portion of the Woking Necropolis set apart for the interment of the members of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows belonging to the Pimlico district took place on Monday, in the presence of about 400 persons connected with that society.

The *Immaculate Conception* steam-vessel, built for his Holiness the Pope of Rome, at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall (and of which an engraving has been given in this Journal), has been forwarded to her destination. Her cabins have been fitted up in a most superb manner.

On Wednesday week the tenantry of the Earl of Shannon entertained his Lordship to dinner in the Petty Sessions Court, Castle-martyr, by way of return for the honour lately conferred on them by his Lordship on the occasion of the marriage of his son and heir, Lord Boyle.

Prince Michel Obrenovitch has refused a donation of 20,000 dollars, which was voted to him by the Serbian Senate. The Prince thanks the Senate for their kind intentions, but says that, in presence of the pressure on the public revenue, he could not accept the offer.

The French Emperor has recently awarded a medal of honour to Captain Paul, commander of the South-Eastern Company's steam-packet the *Lord Warden*, plying between Folkestone and Boulogne, for having rescued the crew of a French fishing-boat in distress in the month of November last.

The first premium (fifty guineas) offered to the competitors for the Wallace monument at Stirling has been awarded to the design of Mr. J. T. Rochard, of Glasgow. The design represents a mediæval Scottish tower, the proposed height of which will be 220 feet, with a staircase leading to the summit. The committee had eighty designs to select from.

The strike of the "screwers" employed by the Birmingham contractors for small arms for the Government has been settled by arbitration. This took place on Monday afternoon, and occupied several hours. The result of the award was that the men are to receive the amount they demanded (4s. 6d.) for the particular class of work of the constabulary gun.

On Thursday week a young man named Diprose, of Peckham East, was in the act of yawning, when his jaw became dislocated. By no effort of his own could it be brought to its original position, and with his jaw distended he proceeded to Haulow, a distance of two miles, to have it replaced by a surgeon.

A movement is being made in Scotland to establish branches of the Ladies' National Sanitary Association in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Miss Emily Faithfull, one of the ladies of the committee, is now in that country for the purpose of making requisite arrangements, and the hearty co-operation of the leading men in both places has been obtained.

At the ordinary meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow on Friday, the Lord Provost presiding, it was agreed, on the motion of Sir Andrew Orr, to request the Lord Provost and magistrates of the city to ask the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science to hold their meeting of 1860 in Glasgow.

Ibrail, on the Danube, and its neighbourhood were recently visited by a tremendous swarm of locusts, which did immense damage to the gardens and fields. The locusts were in such masses that they broke by their weight small branches of trees, and some of them were half an inch thick and four inches long.

On the 2nd inst. were embarked at Birkenhead, under the superintendence of the Hon. W. Field, in the ship *John and Lucy*, for Table Bay, 406 souls. They comprise English, Scotch, and Irish agricultural labourers, and female domestic servants, a number of artisans to be employed on the Cape Town and Wellington railway, and various tradesmen. The total emigration to the Cape at the Colonial expense, during the year 1859, now amount, exclusive of assisted passages, to 3005 souls.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR, L. T. B., and other Problem Composers.—Attention to the following hints will spare you and us a great deal of unnecessary trouble.—1st. Always write your problems out on diagrams, using initials to denote the pieces and pawns, as W K for White King, B Q for Black Queen, &c. 2nd. Always place your names or signature at the top of the diagram, and the solution of the problem at the bottom. And, 3rdly, invariably retain copies of the problems and solutions, as we cannot undertake to return communications which may prove unsuitable for publication.

W. S. L. Sligo.—1. The move proposed in the Evans' Gambit may be made with safety when Black at his fifth plays B to Q 4th. It is considered better, however, for White to advance P to Q 4th first. 2. In the position sent us the White King, being unable to leave his own rank, affords the adversary so much opportunity that we believe the Book should win.

VIRITUS.—1. Deschappelles and our Cochrane played, we believe, but a few games together; and a few games, notwithstanding the parade made about winning even a single game now-a-days, is but a very fallible test of the relative powers of two fine chess-players. If the former beat the Englishman two or three games when giving him the Pawn and move, and yet lost an odd game or so when they played without odds, we must infer, knowing what we do of their skill, that Cochrane played over confidently in the first instance and that Deschappelles did the same in the second case. Deschappelles at that period was admitted to be a more experienced and able player than Cochrane, though it may be doubted whether he could have given him any odds in a long encounter.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 810, by James, E. M. S., T. R. Nemo, P. D. W., I. H. Philp, X. Y. K., Omega, Darrynane, Oliver, Max, Medicus, I. D. Della, Marian, Fox, J. H., W. T. W., Felix, Box and Cox, Willy, Fergus, Biddy Twist, Lex, T. J. Q., M. P., Rector, Schoolboy, Odious, Barrymore, Carr, H. N., Major H. Winnifred, Curious, S. P. Q. R., Alpha, Quidunc, Peterkin, G. T. S., Query, 1859, Adam, Michigan, O'Slane, C. H. S., G. P., Quilp, Joey, Romeo and Fanny, C. L. G., Ereter, H. S., Malines, are correct. All other are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 811, by Box and Cox, I. D., Major H., Felix, P. G. H., F. M. G., Semper idem, Query, Antony, W. G. R., I. D. R. F., L. S. D., 1859, Branda, G. E., Deptford; Max, Perry Home, R. S., Malines, Dover, H. Strickson, M. A. B., Newington, I. H., G. B., Sarnian Boy, T. R., Derevon, C. P. J., Yoxford, Bumble, J. H. T., Lex, Philipson, Iota, A. Z., F. G. N., Jerry, S. H. L., F. A. S., Persons, Uncle Tom, Hermit, W. F. F., C. G. S., Quidunc, Alexander, Philo S., Viola, Manderville, are correct. All others are wrong.

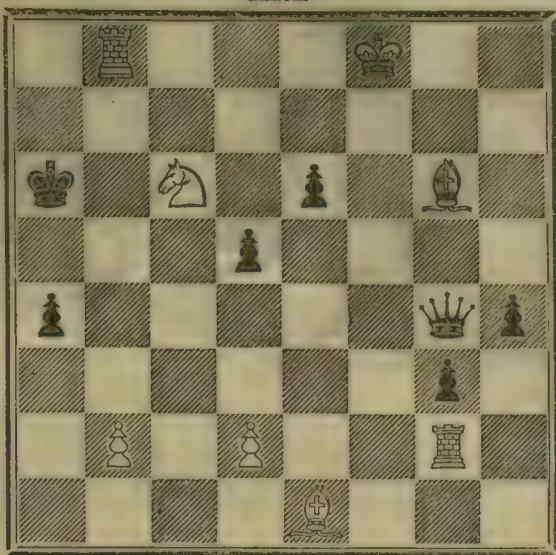
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 811.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 2nd P takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th K takes R
3. P to K 4th (dis. ch), and mate.

PROBLEM No. 812

By W. GREENWOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Game played by telegraph between the New York Chess Club and the Amateurs of the Athenæum, Philadelphia.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (N. Y.)	BLACK (P.)	WHITE (N. Y.)	BLACK (P.)
1. P to Q 4th (a)	P to K 3rd	30. K to B 2nd	K to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	31. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th (a)
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	32. K to Q 2nd	R to Q 4th (ch)
4. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	33. K to K 2nd (o)	R to Q 6th (p)
5. P to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	34. P to K 4th	P to K 8th (p)
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	35. P to K Kt 4th	R P takes P (en passant)
7. B P takes P	K Kt takes P	36. R P takes P	P to K B 4th
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	K to Q 2nd	37. R to K 2nd	K to Q 4th
9. Q Kt tks K Kt (c)	P P takes Q Kt	38. R to Kt sq (r)	P to Q 6th
10. Castles	K to P 3rd	39. Kt P tks P (ch)	K takes P
11. K B takes Kt	Q B takes K B	40. R to Kt 7th	R to Q Kt 6th (s)
12. K Kt to K 5th	Q B to Q 2nd	41. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
13. Q to K Kt 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	42. R takes K Kt P	K takes Q R P
14. Q to K B 3rd (e)	Q B to K 3rd	43. P to K Kt 4th	R to Kt 7th (ch)
15. Q to K 2nd (f)	K B to Q 3rd	44. K to B sq	B P takes P
16. P to K B 4th	Q B to K B 4th	45. R to K 7th (d)	R to Q Kt sq (u)
17. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q B to K 5th	46. P to K B 5th (v)	R to K B sq
18. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th	47. R takes K P (ch)	K to Kt 6th
19. Kt to B 3rd (g)	K to B sq	48. R to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
20. Kt to Kt 5th	K to K 2nd (h)	49. K to Kt 2nd	P to R 6th
21. Q R to Q sq	K R to R 3rd	50. P to K 4th	P to R 7th
22. Q P takes P	K P takes P (i)	51. R to K B sq	R to Q R sq
23. Kt takes Q B (k)	Q takes Kt	52. P to B 6th	R to K 5th
24. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Kt sq (l)	53. R to Q R sq	K to Q 6th
25. Q takes Q	Q P takes Q	54. K to Kt 3rd	K takes K P
26. Q R takes B (m)	K R takes Q R	55. P to B 7th	R to K B sq
27. B to K 5th	K to K 2nd	56. R takes R P	R takes B P
28. R to Q Kt sq	P to K B 3rd	57. R to R 4th (ch)	K to K 6th
29. B takes K R (ch)	K takes B		

And the game was drawn (u).

Notes from the American "Chess Monthly."

(a) New York played 1. P to Q 4th, in order to avoid the Sicilian or French Game, since Philadelphia declined, when the preliminary arrangements were making, to agree that the games of the match should all be open contests.

(b) Staunton pronounces this move (*Companion*, p. 342) to be good at the proper time, but regards it as premature at this point.

(c) This Knight was captured under the impression that it led to the winning of a Pawn. Immediately after forwarding the move, New York discovered that it was a blunder.

(d) Philadelphia could move—11. Q to R 4th (ch), gaining the Bishop. New York's proper play was probably—9. Castles; in which case it would have been necessary for Philadelphia to provide for the safety of the Pawn, which would then have been really threatened.

(e) Much the best move; if 12. Q R to B sq, or 12. Q B to Kt 2nd, New York could play 13. Q to K Kt 4th with much greater effect.

(f) The objection to the exchange of Queens was that it would bring Philadelphia's King into good play; but New York could hardly have made a more meaningless move. The proper play was 14. Q to Kt 3rd, still continuing the adverse King's Bishop.

(g) Having evidently lost important time.

(h) Over the board we should have been tempted to risk 19. P to Kt 4th. Philadelphia with admirable nerve, by her eighteenth and nineteenth moves, gives up the idea of Castling.

(i) Any other move would, we believe, have given New York the better position.

(j) Far better than taking with the Bishop.

(k) This exchange seems undesirable. The Knight occupied as commanding a position as the Bishop, and one from which it could only be driven by P to K B 3rd, a move which would have confined the action of the King's Bishop. This exchange, too, brings the Philadelphia Queen into good play.

(l) Excellently played.

(m) The best course, and the only method of saving the Knight's Pawn; for if, 26. K R to Kt sq, 27. K R to B sq, 28. K R B 2nd, and Philadelphia must ultimately gain the Pawn.

(n) An important and necessary move.

(o) We see nothing better. The King is obliged to remain on his own side of the board on account of the protection thus afforded to the King's Pawn.

(p) In this position we think White (Philadelphia) has much the better game.

(q) On the opposite side of the board, at once?

(r) New York can do nothing but patiently await the attack of Philadelphia.

(s) 40. R to Q 6th would have been, in some respects, preferable.

(t) Well played.

(u) This seems very bad. Philadelphia ought rather to have played 45. R to Kt 5th, and we cannot discover how New York can draw. Suppose—

45. R to K 2nd 49. P to B 6th R to Kt 3rd
46. P to B 5th K to Kt 7th K to B 6th
47. P to B 6th R to Kt 3rd K to B 6th
48. P to B 7th R to Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 6th
And should win. Or
49. P to B 6th R to Kt 3rd
50. P to B 7th K to Kt 7th K to B 6th
51. R to Kt 2nd (ch) K to B 6th
And would, it appears to us, ultimately win.

(v) From this point the game is carefully and correctly played on both sides.

(w) The match, of which this is the first game, was commenced in November. The players appointed by the New York Club are Lichtenheim, Fiske, Thompson, Mead, and Ferris. The Athenæum players are represented by Montgomery, Thomas, Randolph, Lewis, and Elkin. The above contest lasted five evenings.

NAVAL INSTRUCTION ON BOARD THE "BRITANNIA," AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE condition of our Navy engrosses, and deservedly so, much of the public attention, as it is on the efficiency of this arm of the public service that the security of the nation is felt mainly to depend. Some insight into the educational branch of this important service will not be mistimed, nor, it is hoped, void of interest. The means by which our raw country lads are made into able-bodied seamen, and what a cadet or midshipman has to go through before he is in a fit state to take office in a ship on active service, are subjects not often brought before the public. The inner life of merchantmen and men-of-war is, thanks to the works of Dana, Marryat, and others, as familiar to every schoolboy as the History of England; but in giving illustrations of the educational branch of our Navy we are opening a nearly new field to the general public. Portsmouth is the principal dépôt for our marine colleges. If we proceed on board the *Britannia*, one of these training-ships, we shall perceive that every deck is full of boys, some of whom are playing singlestick, whilst others are being instructed in musket practice. All is animation. In one place half a dozen young fellows are being instructed by a grey-headed sailor in the mysteries of the compass. The points are painted on a large board, with a hole in the centre, into which the student is put, and the confusion of a young beginner is most amusing. "Now, Sir, begin," says the instructor. "Nor, nor-by-east, nor-nor-east," and that's the extent he can go to; and then he looks confused. The boys round are more confident; but soon they are subjected to the same treatment, and mostly fail before arriving at east. Now and then a sharp boy gets through the examination tolerably well, and goes back to his place in the little class a hero. In a future Number we shall resume our illustrations and description of the doings on board these marine colleges.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Looking through an early volume of "The Annual Register," I found and extracted the inclosed. They may be of interest enough to fill a corner in your paper.

A RUMMAGER.

FIRST FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—On the 27th of February, 1758, Richard William Vaughan, late a linen-draper at Stafford, was committed to Newgate for counterfeiting the notes of the Bank of England. He had employed several artists to engrave the different parts of the notes, by one of whom the discovery was made. He had filled up to the number of twenty, and deposited them in the hands of a young lady, whom he courted, as proof of his being a person of substance. This is the first attempt of the kind that was ever made.

CURIOUS SUPERSTITIOUS CURE FOR A WEN.—On the 15th of April, 1758, two brothers, named White, were executed at Kennington Common for housebreaking. While the unhappy wretches were hanging a child about two months old was put into the hands of the executioner, who nine times with one of the hands of each of the dead bodies stroked the child over the face. It seems the child had a wen on the face, and that superstitious notion which has long prevailed of being touched as before-mentioned is looked upon as a cure.

A SALE OF PICTURES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—On the 26th of April, 1758, we gave the sale of the capital collection of Italian, Flemish, and Dutch paintings of Sir Luke Schaub, and continued the following days, at Mr. Longford's, in the Great Piazza at Covent-garden. The whole collection sold for £7784 5s.—many of the pictures selling for very extraordinary prices, particularly a landscape and figures of Claude Lorraine for £105; "A Man Piping and his Children Dancing," by Le Nain, for £150 12s.; "Our Saviour and St. John," by Guido, £157 10s.; "St. Sebastian," by Guercino, for £54 12s.; "Our Saviour Healing the Lame," by Rubens, £79 16s.; "A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle," by Teniers, £120 15s.; "Sigismundi Weeping over the Heart of Tancred," by Correggio, for £404 5s.; "A Laughing Boy," by Vandike, for £126; "The Baptism of our Saviour," by Albano, for £120 15s.; "Our Saviour Asleep, and the Virgin Watching Him," by Guido, for £238 18s.; "The Virgin with Jesus Asleep in her Lap," by Vandike, £211 1s.; "Boors at Cards," by D. Teniers, £85 1s.; four pieces, by Paul Brill, Rubens, Gillis, and Van Breughel, for £551 5s.; "Jacob Parting from Laban," by F. Bassano, for £115 10s.; "Departure of Rinaldo from Armida," by Le Brun, for £73 10s.; "A Landscape and Figures," by J. Poussin, for £109 4s.; "The Virgin, our Saviour, and St. John," by Correggio, £220 10s.; "A Conversation of Boors," by D. Teniers, for £157 10s.; "Tent of Darius," by Le Brun, £127 1s.; "St. Peter Repenting," by Guido, £228 15s.; a capital picture of a "Holy Family," by Raphael, for £703 10s.

THE POOR PLAYERS OF 1758.—On the 21st of May in the above year a waggon was burned in Salisbury plain, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the Bath Theatre, besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached Salisbury a servant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, entreating him to unload; but the fellow still persisted in keeping on his way, and gave for reason that he had driven twelve miles with his wheels smoking. About three miles from the city the flames burst out and before ten boxes could be preserved the whole waggon was consumed. The damage is said to amount to £2000.

MILITARY PROMOTION BY COURT-MARTIAL.—On the 17th of May, 1758, a young grenadier, aged twenty-seven, was shot at Plymouth for desertion. What is remarkable, being to receive 500 lashes by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, he chose to appeal to a general court-martial, which instead of confirming his former sentence inflicted that of death. The young man suffered with great fortitude, having done nothing, he said, to offend his Saviour.

THE MOTHER OF THE SWELL MOB.—On the 16th of August, 1758, a woman who used to pass for a woman of quality, and who went by several different names, and kept servants in livery, was committed to the Gate House for stealing the goods intrusted with her in her ready-furnished lodging in Dean-street, Soho. She was carried to gaol in her chair, attended by one of her footmen.

NOR FOOTMEN YET.—On the 30th of August, 1758, a remarkable carriage set out from Aldersgate-street for Birmingham without using coomb or any oily or liquid matter to the wheels or axles. The inventor has engraved on the boxes "Friction annihilated," and it is assured that the carriage will go as long and as easily, if not longer and easier, without greasing than any ordinary stage carriage will do with greasing. If this answer, it is perhaps the most useful invention in mechanics that this age has produced.

HOLCHUS SACCHARATUS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As the *Holchus Saccharatus* appears to engage a large amount of attention, I beg to offer you the result of my experience on a small scale. Having procured a small quantity of seed of Messrs. Carter and Co., of Holborn, I sowed a single row in the last week in May in moderately good but dry soil, manured for the purpose. In consequence of the dry weather it made but slow progress at first; about the middle of June it was thinned out, the plants being left about one or two inches apart. I transplanted some of them into a row six inches from each other; in consequence of the hot, dry weather it appeared doubtful if they would survive the removal, but on some rain falling they grew vigorously, none failing. In the first week in August I cut one yard of the first row, there being generally one stout cane to each root, one of which, cut six inches from the ground, weighed twelve ounces. Being about four feet long on a rough calculation, I estimated that the produce of an acre would exceed eighty tons on the first cutting. All the stumps have thrown out three or four shoots each, and are now about two feet high, growing rapidly. With respect to the transplanted canes they have differed in their growth from the sown plants. Instead of one strong leading cane they started with from four to five good shoots each, the whole being now about four feet high, and growing freely. I have offered the plant to cows, under different circumstances; in each instance it has been eaten eagerly by them; the same has been the case with pigs; but my horse has several times refused even to taste it. Not being acquainted with the feeding of cattle, &c., I can scarcely offer an opinion on its value for that purpose; but, from its sweet and juicy character (especially the stalks), and the readiness with which it is eaten, I think there is great probability that it will become a very valuable food. That it may be produced on ordinary land in very large quantities there can be no doubt. Experience, and nothing else, will settle the first question, and no doubt soon.

Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex, Aug. 30. E. MARSHALL.

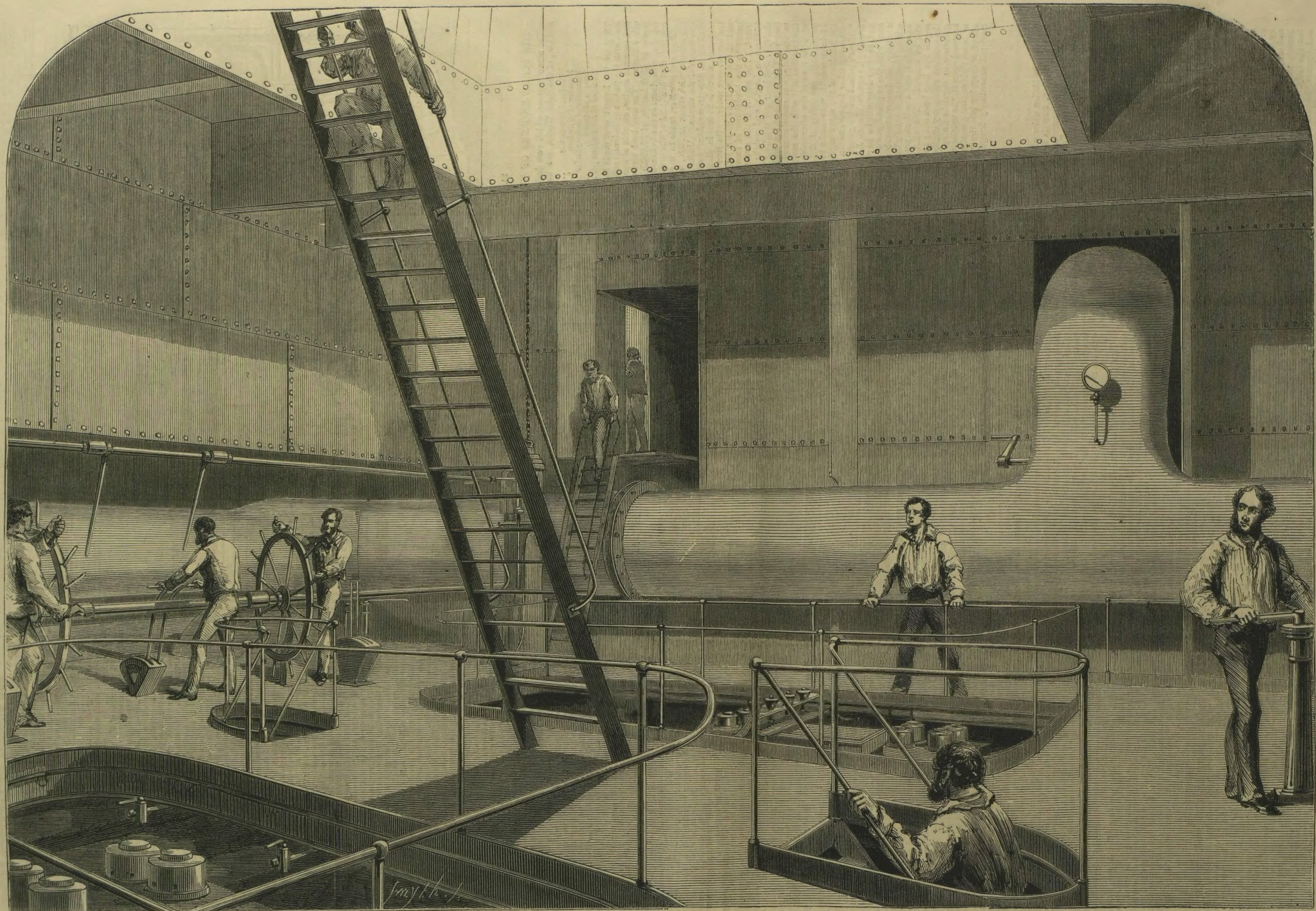
FORTUNATE GOLD-DIGGING.—An Australian gold-seeker writes home to his friends an account of a huge nugget, which he, with his companions, recently found:—"It is the largest cake of amalgamated gold that has ever been produced to the world; it was the result of eighty tons of quartz, exactly four days' work, but it took ten men three weeks to get it. When the monster cake was taken into Sandhurst it was too heavy to carry, so we placed it in one of the carts, and brother Will, Mr. Sibley, and myself took charge of it. We proceeded to Sandhurst without exciting much interest; but on our arrival at the bank it began to be known that there was a monster cake of gold to be seen, and before we could carry it into the bank it was crowded to excess, and hundreds were collected round, which entirely put a stop to business, so the manager thought it would be advisable to place it in some window, so that the people could feast their eyes upon it without putting a stop to their business



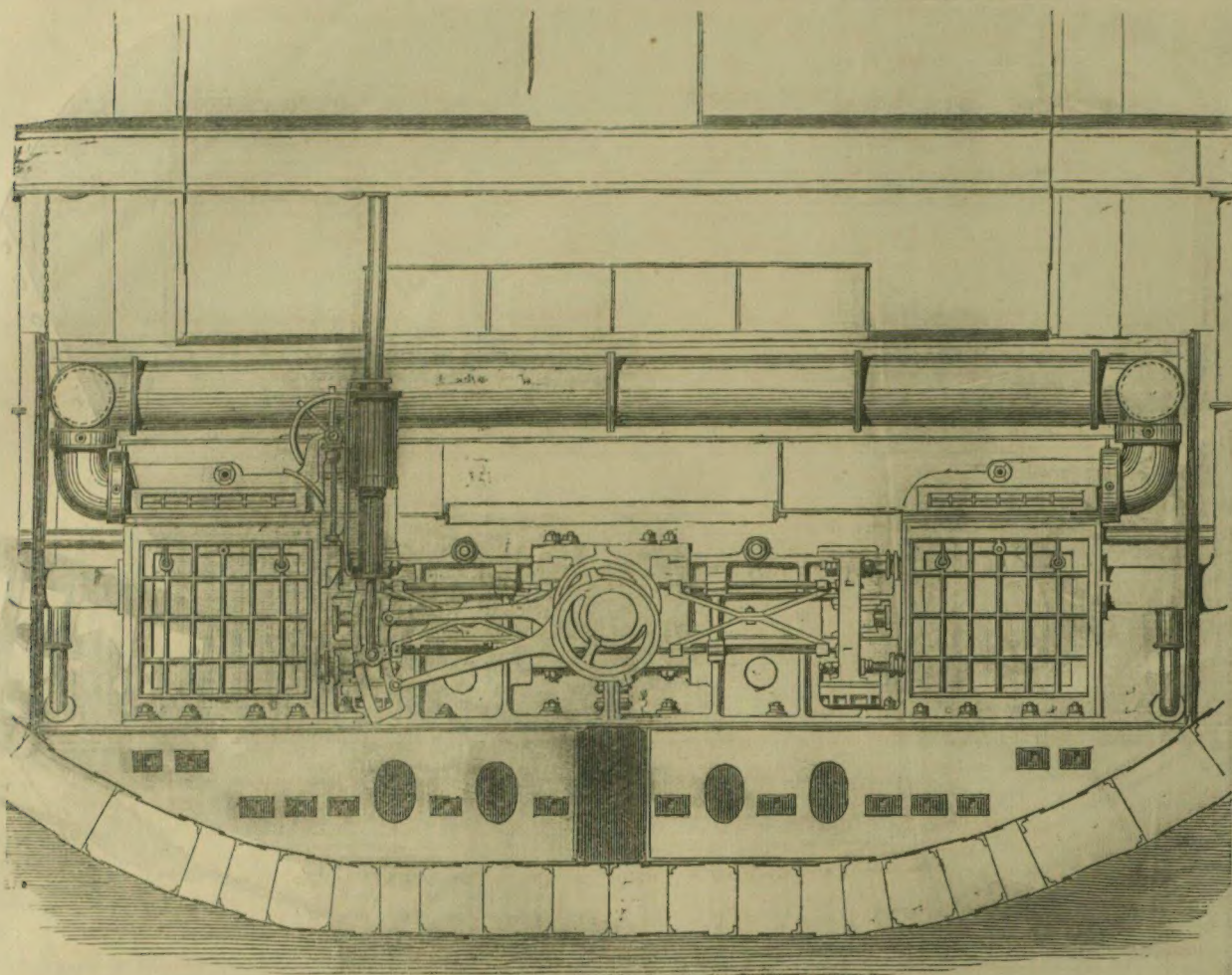
1. LEARNING TO BOX THE COMPASS.

2. SINGLESTICK AND MUSKET PRACTICE.

NAVAL INSTRUCTION ON BOARD H.M.S. "BRITANNIA," PORTSMOUTH.—DRAWN BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SCREW-ENGINE ROOM OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ELEVATION OF THE SCREW-ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE SCREW-ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

The screw-engines, which were designed and built by Messrs. Watt and Co., of the Soho Works, are horizontal directing engines of—

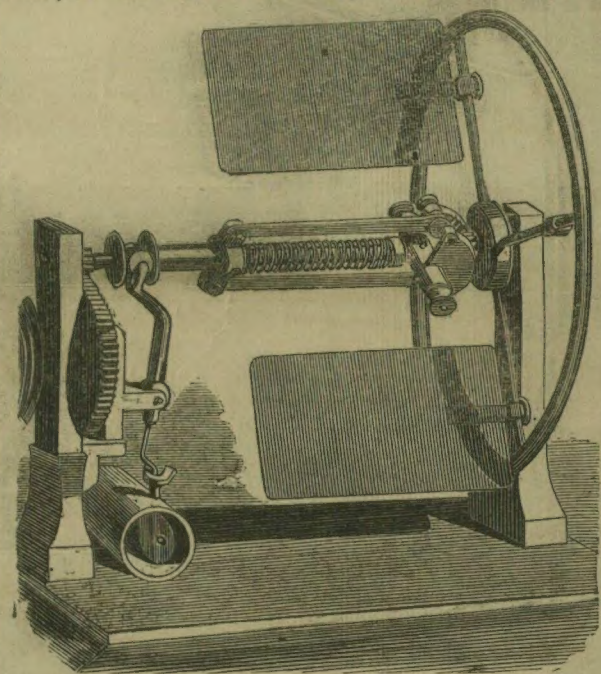
Nominal horse-power	1600
Number of cylinders	4
Diameter of each cylinder	84 inches
Length of stroke	4 feet
Number of revolutions per minute	50

They are the largest ever made for marine purposes, and, as is the case with the paddle-cylinders, each of the four is in itself a complete and separate engine, capable of working quite independently of the other three. The combined screw-engines work up to an indicator power of 4500 horses, of 33,000lb., when working at 45 strokes a minute, with steam in the boiler at 15lb., and the expansion-valve cutting off at one third of the stroke.

They are, however, made to work smoothly, either at 40 strokes per minute, with steam at 25lb., without expansion, cutting off at one fourth of the stroke. Under these circumstances, they will be working at the tremendous power of 6500 horses. The screw-propeller, which is 24 feet in diameter, and 44 feet pitch, is by far the largest ever made. Its four fans, which were cast separately, and afterwards fitted into a large cast-iron boss, have been compared to the bladebone of some huge animal of the pre-Adamite world. The weight of the screw is 36 tons. The propeller-shaft is 160 feet in length, and weighs 60 tons. The after-length of this shaft, 47 feet long and weighing 35 tons, was made at the Lancefield forge. This portion of the shaft, the heaviest piece of wrought iron in the ship, was manufactured this enormous length in order that the junction of it with the remaining portions should not interfere with the floor of the after-cabin. The other lengths of the propeller-shaft, consisting of different pieces, each 25 feet long and 16 tons weight, were made in London, for Messrs. Watt and Co., the builders of the screw-engines.

Among other improvements, the screw-engines are furnished with "Silver's patent marine governors," which have been constructed and fitted by his agents, Messrs. J. Hamilton and Co., engineers, Glasgow; and, as their duty will be to regulate the supply of steam in accordance with the required power as the ship may pitch or roll about in a seaway, all danger of accident to the machinery and waste of steam arising from what is usually termed the "racing" of the engines will be avoided, and a uniform propulsion of the ship through the water will be secured. The want of such an appendage to the marine-engine has long been felt; and, indeed, it is remarkable that, while the smallest stationary engine has long since been provided with a governor to regulate its speed according to the amount of work imposed upon it, the marine-engine has hitherto been left exposed to all these sudden changes of resistance by the screw or paddle rising out of, or dropping into the water, that its movements are necessarily rendered exceedingly irregular, and frequently in rough weather

gives occasion for much uneasiness as to its safety, to say nothing of the actual wear, tear, and waste of steam it thereby sustains. Many plans have been proposed from time to time to remedy this defect, and some of them have been put to the test; but, as the



SILVER'S PATENT MARINE GOVERNOR FOR THE SCREW-ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

requirements of the case are very great, such can never prove efficient unless constructed upon principles which will not only secure independence of position and promptness of action, but also an amount of power greatly exceeding that of ordinary governors. "Silver's momentum-wheel governor" has been allowed to possess all these necessary qualifications, and the *Great Eastern* will be the most complete steam-vessel afloat.

BRESCIA.

LIKE all the Italian cities which are situated within the area of the recent campaign, Brescia has acquired an interest which of late years it has not so prominently possessed as it did in 1512, when it was taken by storm by a French army, under Gaston de Foix, and given up to pillage for seven days. In the attack the celebrated Chevalier Bayard was severely wounded, and was confined for five weeks in a house in the town. Lying in the line of march of a part of Louis Napoleon's army in the present summer from Magenta to Solferino, on this occasion Brescia did not suffer this time from the presence of a French army, unusual precautions having been taken to preserve discipline and order among the troops in their passage through the town. Brescia is the capital of the province of the same name, and is situated in a plain between the river Mella and the canal which issues from the river Chiese, and joins the Oglio. The city is nearly square, surrounded by walls, about four miles in circuit, and has a castle on a hill which is inclosed within the walls in the north-east corner of the town. It is a fine, well-built, flourishing city, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. It is a Bishop's see, and the residence of the Governor of the province. It possesses numerous large and handsome churches, containing a number of paintings by the old masters, chiefly of the Venetian school. The rotunda of the old Duomo, or cathedral, is a structure of the Longobards of the seventh century. The new cathedral is a splendid building. There are several palaces and public buildings of considerable pretensions, among them the public library founded by Cardinal Querini, Bishop of Brescia, in the eighteenth century, and which contains 20,000 volumes and some valuable manuscripts. Brescia, next to Rome, has the largest number of fountains of any town in Italy. There are seventy-two public fountains in the streets and squares, besides some hundreds of private ones. The water comes from the hills in the neighbourhood. Many ancient inscriptions have been found at Brescia, and the remains of a handsome temple were excavated a few years ago, which was supposed to have been erected by Vespasian to commemorate his victory over the troops of Vitellius near Cremona. Some fine marble pillars and

statues—among the rest, a statue of Venus—have been found. The climate of Brescia is healthy, but it is subject to sudden storms. After various vicissitudes of government Brescia became part of the territory of Venice in 1426. In 1509 it was ceded to the French by the league of Cambray, and it was in consequence of its having revolted from their rule that it was attacked by them in 1512. It was restored to Venice until 1797, when it revolted and was subsequently annexed by Bonaparte to the Cisalpine Republic. In 1815 Brescia, with the rest of Lombardy, passed to the dominion of Austria.

THE JOY OF A GARDEN.—Think of the morning walk, all coolness and fragrance; think of the mid-day lounge, under embracing branches, where the mind sinks into sweetest dreams, and all our past readings of old lore, poetry, and Holy Writ take shapes, and float before us like realities. Think of the mid-day summer glow of all things when the parterres burn with colour, and the cool green grass defies the sun to brown one ravel of its mossy carpet; think of the "quiet cigar," all alone in seraphic contemplation; think of the in-door readings of the works of men who have loved gardens from Bacon to Wordsworth, whose avenues of holly-hocks still remain at Rydal; think of the summer visits to the gardens of his friends to make notes of comparison on the trips to noted gardens, not forgetting fêtes and exhibitions, where the genuine gardener has pleasures that the mere sightseer knows nothing of; think of the pride with which you show your friends over your ground, and display your stock to those that have sympathies kindred with your own; and think of the fame you acquire in your circle as a clever gardener, a man of worth, a gentleman, and a Christian—for you must be all these to love a garden rightly—and then say if there is any pursuit besides this that can match it in its fullness of joy—that can take its place even for one hour; for it comprehends the love of nature in its most extended meaning; it comprehends the love of man in the reality of affectionate kindness, good-will, and sober behaviour; and it comprehends the love of God in the daily witnessing of His works in their liveliest aspects. Who would not be a jolly earthy lover upon; who would not have at least some living flowering thing to set an earthly love upon; who would not ever keep at least one flower near the heart, to cheer it in a glowing hour, and read it an easily-learned lesson of love and duty to man and God? Surely, without a garden life is hardly possible; with it all the foes of man may rise up against him, and he may turn aside for a moment and catch a glimpse of his roses through the open window, and say, "My peace is there, there will I seek God, my refuge."—*Shirley Hibberd in the Floral World.*

THE VICTORIA (ST. LAWRENCE) BRIDGE.

THE present autumn will witness the completion of, perhaps, the greatest engineering work of our time—the Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence. The Canadians, as may well be conceived, are intensely excited at the prospect of finding their country distinguished by so great a work of science; and throughout the United States the completion of the Victoria Bridge is regarded as an important event in the history of the New World which, since its discovery, has been marked by such rapidity of progress.

The Grand Trunk Railway, passing through 1200 miles of the richest parts of both Upper and Lower Canada, is truly a great boon to that country; yet great as this boon may be, without the communication between the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence, this railway is imperfect.

For five months of the year the St. Lawrence is frozen up, and during that protracted season no ships can leave or can reach Quebec. With the United States the communication is, in every sense, of the most frigid character; therefore, to the Grand Trunk Railway a direct and uninterrupted communication between the north and south shores of that river was of vital consequence. Inasmuch as a bridge across the St. Lawrence was the key to the whole province, so, in possession of that key, the Grand Trunk Railway would command the whole external intercourse of Canada; whilst, without it, it must remain a mere provincial line. The tide of immigration sets very much into Canada from and through the United States. The whole of that traffic, so important to the Grand Trunk Railway, would have been lost without the connecting link between Canada and the United States.

The difficulties of crossing the St. Lawrence were far from inconsiderable. Its width, even at the most available point, is very formidable; its current is very rapid, and its depth not insignificant. Besides this, the navigation of the river, not merely by steam-boats and other vessels, but by enormous timber rafts, had to be provided for; so that unusual elevation and unusual width between the piers were both required. There was another obstacle, more formidable—far more formidable—than all. In the winter season the river St. Lawrence presents a field of ice from three to five feet thick. Whilst it is thus frozen, the river rises sometimes as much as twenty feet above its summer level. This rise of water might be provided for; but how was accident to be avoided at the annually-recurring period when "the breaking up of the ice" exhibits in North America one of the most wonderful operations of nature on that continent?

This "breaking up of the ice" in North America, though welcomed as the harbinger of returning summer, is an event which carries with it no inconsiderable amount of apprehension to the mind of the Canadian. The ice begins to move, first slowly, then more rapidly, until the velocity and power of the current, rapidly increased by the melting of the snow, wrenches the ice upwards, and breaks and tears it into fragments, which, larger or smaller, go floating down the river in masses, bearing before them almost everything which they encounter.

Dismal tales are rife in Canada of the fatal disasters which have occurred to life and property by "the breaking up of the ice." The city of Montreal has especially suffered from these fatalities. Before now the ice has burst into that city and been found sliding down its streets. It has broken into the second-floor windows of dwelling-houses, after blocking up the front doors for weeks. It has forced down river terraces and spoilt public and private gardens. Large warehouses, erected without due protection on the banks of the river, have been pushed over by the great moving sheets of river ice, as if they were mere houses of cards. At sudden bends of the river, where the ice meets with obstruction, it piles itself sometimes into huge icebergs, from fifty to eighty feet in height.

The Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits was opened in 1849, and it was not, therefore, unnatural that in 1852 the directors should look to Mr. Robert Stephenson as the engineer most competent to advise them as to the possibility of a bridge to cross the St. Lawrence. Mr. Stephenson considered the subject of so much interest and importance that he determined to go out to Canada personally for the purpose of dealing with it. He accordingly repaired there at the end of the summer of 1853, and after examining into the facts, made a public declaration of his opinion that a bridge across the St. Lawrence was practicable. On the 2nd of May following Mr. Stephenson addressed to the Grand Trunk Railway Directors a report, in which he considered the whole question. Though not "a little influenced by considerations affecting the flow of the river and those almost irresistible forces" consequent upon the breaking up of the ice in spring, he arrived at the conclusion that "the almost irresistible force" of this mass of ice would crush or sweep away any ordinary bridge, and that all the suggestions previously made for countering the difficulty were only likely to result in disaster if carried into effect.

Up to the period of Mr. Stephenson's report great difference of opinion existed in Canada and elsewhere as to the probable effect of the ice pressure. One party held that no bridge whatever could stand against it; another, whilst admitting the difficulty to be formidable, thought timber casings or fenders, such as those in use on the small rivers of Norway and elsewhere, would be an efficient protection for the piers. But Mr. Stephenson determined, while proposing such a vast structure as this bridge must necessarily be, that it must be of a permanent character in every sense; he, therefore, felt that timber would be useless, from its perishable nature and its inadequacy to resist the ice; and he decided on the adoption of stone piers, to carry the tubes at wide intervals, each pier having, on the side opposed to the course of the stream, large cutwaters of solid stonework, inclined against the current, up which, as it were, the ice would creep, and break itself to pieces by its own weight and pressure. He arranged that these wedge-shaped cutwaters should present angles to the ice sufficient to separate and fracture it as it rose up upon the piers, but at the same time so obtuse as not to be liable themselves to fracture. These piers, therefore, were devised to answer the double purpose of piers and ice-breakers. They exhibit, as now constructed, every indication of massiveness and power to resist pressure as well as of stability to support the superstructure. Experience, indeed, has proved the piers suited for all the purposes for which they were designed. During the four years the structure has been in progress, it has entirely fulfilled all the conditions its originator anticipated; and it has withstood, in the most satisfactory manner, the most violent pressures which have followed the break-up of the ice.

The Victoria Bridge is remarkable for its extreme length, but its several tubes are not so long as those of the Britannia Bridge, and are only otherwise distinguishable inasmuch as that they are the longest tubes yet constructed without the adaptation of the cellular principle. It deserves notice, however, that these tubes, in all their details, were designed, plate by plate and rivet by rivet, in the office of Mr. Stephenson; and every strength and strain was calculated for them; and they were prepared and arranged in all their details, under the sole superintendence and supervision of his relative, Mr. George Robert Stephenson. With such nicety were all the arrangements respecting these tubes conducted that, under the direction of that gentleman, every plate and piece of iron was punched in England before it was sent out to Canada; and elaborate and detailed drawings and instructions were sent by the same hand to show the method of connection. On their arrival, therefore, in Canada, little remained to be done upon the spot but to fasten together the various pieces, and place them in their order and position as directed.

So entirely, indeed, have all matters respecting the tubes been conducted in England, that it has not only devolved on Mr. G. R. Stephenson to superintend the construction of the plates at the manufactory, and to issue instructions for putting the pieces together, but to examine the quality of the iron at the ironworks during its manufacture. Upon him also has devolved the duty of signing the certificates for payments, not alone to the contractors, but also to the resident engineer and other officials in Canada, who were employed and paid under Mr. Robert Stephenson's directions. It is most gratifying that, from first to last, the design has been carried out harmoniously and efficiently by all concerned. Great credit is due to Mr. Alex. M. Ross, who was appointed the resident engineer to superintend the bridge works in Canada, and who has especially devoted himself to the erection of the masonry; to Mr. Hodges, who, from the commencement, has most efficiently and honourably represented Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, the contractors, and on whom has devolved the principal responsibility in the execution of the works; as well as to Mr. Stockman, who, in the early part of the present year, went to Canada, accompanied by Mr. S. P. Bidder, to make a full inspection and detailed report upon the works, a duty which was performed in a manner eminently calculated to satisfy the minds of the engineers and of the public.

One remark in conclusion is alone necessary. Canada owes this bridge to one mind—the mind of Robert Stephenson. Had that eminent engineer expressed the smallest doubt or apprehension, the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway would have shrunk from involving their company in an expenditure of a million and a half of money to carry a bridge across the St. Lawrence. Until Mr. Stephenson had satisfied the Grand Trunk Company they would not entertain the idea of constructing such a bridge; and, unquestionably, Mr. Stephenson would never have satisfied the company unless he had thoroughly satisfied himself.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—Last week a number of small balloons were sent off from Cremorne Gardens and allowed to find their way in any direction that the currents of air might direct them. Several of them have been found in different parts of Kent; but one has crossed the Channel, as shown by the following letter, authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and addressed to the proprietor of the gardens. "In compliance with a request attached to a balloon purporting to have been launched from Cremorne Gardens on Thursday last, September 1, I beg to inform you that it was found at five o'clock on the morning of Friday, September 2, in a field on the estate of a gentleman of my acquaintance, M. Antoine Fraconville, of Ferlinghem, near Arduis, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, France. Ferlinghem is a village about ten miles south of Calais. There is no evidence to show at what time the balloon fell, but only when it was seen lying in the field. I give my name and address to authenticate the statement and not for publication."

The Royal Society of Tasmania has agreed to give £500 to any person who will introduce five pairs of live full-grown salmon into the colony. They are also prepared to give at the rate of £2 per pair for salmon smelts, and £1 per pair for salmon fry.

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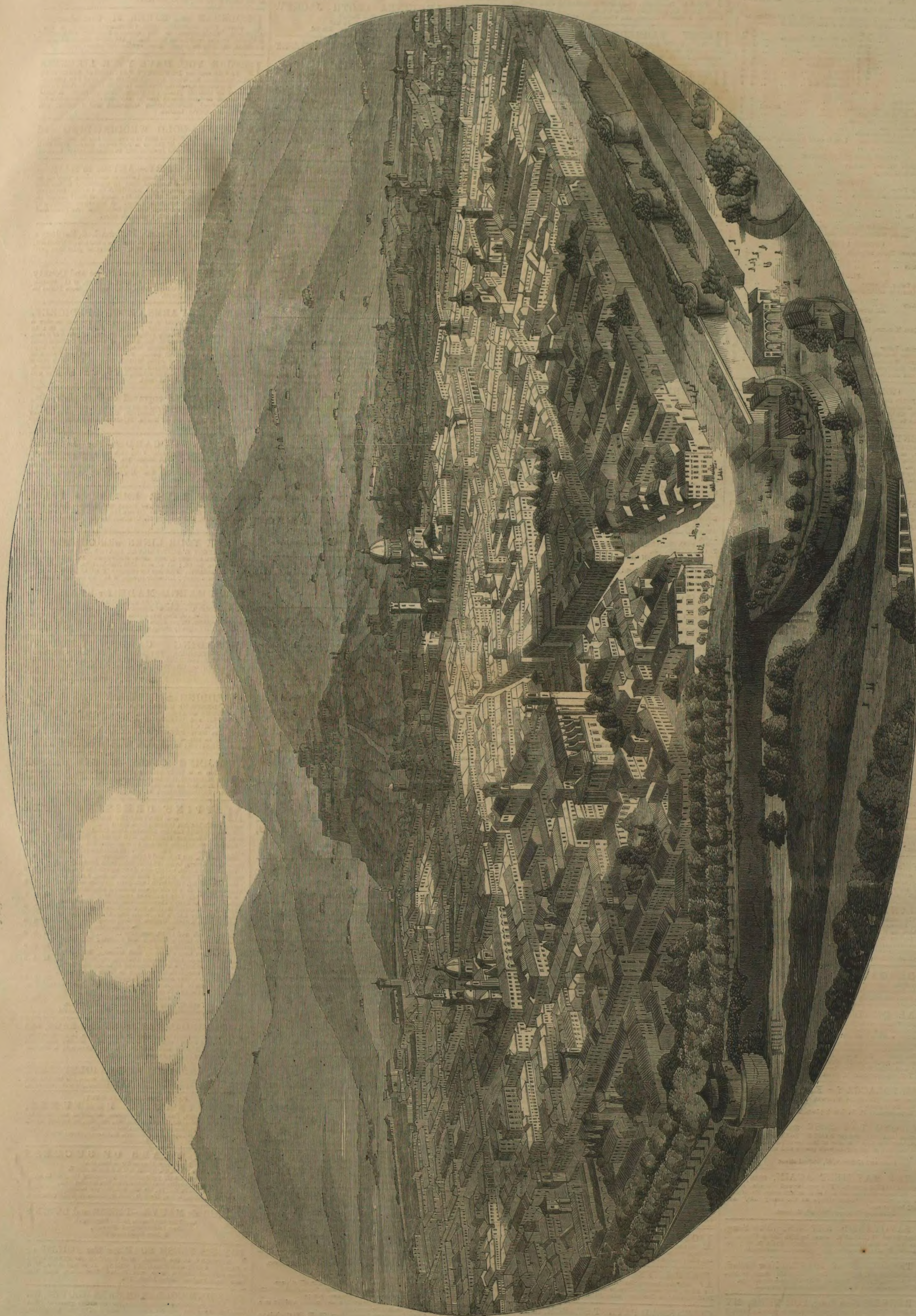
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